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Things in General

THE failure of the Builders' Laborers' strike may serve to teach the wage-workers the folly of carrying a campaign too far. Up to a certain point public sympathy is with the men who need an increase of pay as living grows dearer, as it invariably does when times are prosperous. Hard times are produced by a general feeling that things have gone too far, a general resolve to reduce expenses, a consequent decrease of expenditure, and as a result the tying up of stocks of merchandise and money. Nothing brings conviction to the public mind that things have gone too far more than persistent and uncalculated labor troubles, and it can then be safely said that strikes are a great factor in producing bad times. If people did not lose their heads during a period of prosperity, both in their expenditures and in their demands for pay, a better average would be maintained and there would be no extremely good times and no extremely hard times. The world is so large and transportation facilities so great that nowadays the favorable crops in one portion of the world should largely offset, and do offset, the failure of crops in other sections. If rain does not fall in one part of the globe it does in the antipodes; winter in the southern hemisphere is summer in the north, and with rapid communication we here in Canada can eat tropical fruits the year round—they are not always in the same degree of plenty, but some tropical or semi-tropical fruits can be had always. The distribution of other materials has made the same advance and good and hard times are largely imaginary as located in cycles succeeding one another without any apparent reason. Local lean years follow the fat ones, but local prudence and the frugality of those who save and prepare themselves for the ups and downs of the harvest should make things run without any perceptible jolt. Without doubt the people of the United States and Canada have been living at altogether too fast a rate. The condition of things can fairly be described as swift. Nobody seems to know how to ask enough for what they produce, and as money has been plentiful the price demanded has been paid. Things are changing. The firm stand of the Builders' Exchange, the failure of the laborers' strike, is only an indication that in many things commercial all of us have been overdoing it. The strike was a foolish one, but no one should gloat over its failure, for in some respect nearly everybody has gone on a foolish strike in this spell of swiftness, and no one will feel happy to have his neighbor lean over the fence and sneeringly say, "I told you so, and you shouldn't have done it."

WITH the gathering in of the harvest comes the crop of propositions asking more money for almost everything the city deems important—half a million for the fire brigade; a quarter of a million for permanent Exhibition buildings; a quarter of a million for a breakwater and Esplanade Park from the city to the Humber; a large sum for a rowing course at the Island, etc., and more money for Commissioner Fleming—more money, in fact, for everybody and everything. With exceedingly good sense the directors of the Exhibition have quieted the report of their demand as unofficial, for while the city appreciates the exhibition and feels grateful to those who have made it what it is, a big investment in buildings at the present time is out of the question; in the future, as in the past, the exhibition will have to grow by degrees. The lake shore front needs fixing, but the first investment should be in matured and carefully prepared plans, the obtaining of small properties, and the prevention of any undertaking that will make the whole enterprise more difficult. There is no reason why this improvement should not proceed slowly, nor is there any reason why it should not be begun. The rowing course at the Island is purely an amusement enterprise, and while it may pay, there is much to be done to the Island before it or any work upon it is safe from the ravages of storms. Complete plans might be prepared, tenders obtained for the water and swamp lots that would be reclaimed, and the thing put in a workable shape so that the scheme would go from one Council to another intact.

The absolute necessity of a reorganization of the fire brigade and the purchase of proper appliances is admitted by all. No amount of appliances will avail until the brigade is properly manned and officered. The whole scheme of protecting the city from fire and the exorbitant demands of the underwriters should be put on paper, every detail worked out, all possible criticism invited, and every detail made a finality, without the loss of a moment or the sparing of a necessary dollar. It will be hard on the men who have grown unfit for the service, either by reason of age or a lack of systematic exercise, to have to be retired, and as they have lived hazardous lives every effort should be made to protect them from poverty. The pension system is a dangerous experiment unless carried to its logical conclusion, but if new engines are obtained and new appliances which do not need the same activity in those attending them as is required in many departments of the service, some of the older and partially unfit men might be taken care of. The suggestion that other civic jobs such as caretaking should be provided for the remainder is a good one. Even if a small amount must be given to each man dismissed as unfit it would be better so than to have the brigade under suspicion. There are many of the men who could be brought up to a proper state if properly disciplined and exercised. That this has not been done shows that the discipline is poor in that particular, and is probably poor in other particulars. Months have been lost in crude investigations and purposeless discussions. Experts from two or three other cities should be called in and some definite plan outlined at once. Toronto has too often rushed into huge expenditures on fool advice, immature plans, inaccurate estimates, and without any preparation for continuity of reformed methods.

Those who propose schemes should first of all ask for a small appropriation for the preparation and completion of plans and estimates and everything necessary to the completion of the work. Toronto has shown itself liberal—over-liberal, but never over-wise. That things have been started with a prospect of a small cost and resulted in huge expenditures has, or should have, taught people to be wary, and the property-holder at least has become suspicious, yet it is absolutely sick of all crudities in schemes which may develop into something of a wildcat variety.

THE tendency of the people of Corsica, Sicily and Southern Italy to feuds and vendettas is still observable in a mild way among the Italian citizens of Toronto. Having special reasons for thinking kindly of Italians and resenting the prejudice which is so frequently expressed against them, I have more than once called attention to the fact that they are as frugal and law-abiding as any other section of our population, and much preferable to several other classes of the community. If some of them are annoying with their push-carts it is because the hawkers of this city are not properly regulated. Any section of the population individuals of which soon become property-owners and assimilate readily with other people of their own class, should not be regarded as a dangerous element. Nevertheless, it is well known amongst those acquainted with local Italians in the Ward that they pretty generally belong to two sets, one of which has a benevolent society called the Victor Emmanuel, brought into existence by Mr. Michael Bassi, and the other the Society of Umberto Primo, of which Mr. Francisco Gionna, an hotelkeeper, was the moving spirit. Probably the Umberto Primo is the more prosperous faction of the two, as Gionna is in favor with the local Government and has a certain pull which the Italian, like every other citizen, is not slow to cultivate. Mr. Bassi, who has done good service to his fellow-countrymen in Canada, in one instance within my recollection having at his own expense saved an innocent com-patriot from being hanged in Cornwall some fifteen years ago for want of attention and assistance while confined in a

jail, is aggressive and independent, being not only a Protestant but an Orangeman, and takes no pains to conceal his contempt for the devices by which the padrone system is worked in this country on newly arrived Italians unable to speak English.

Understanding these details, the recent demand of a small meeting of Italians under the auspices of the Umberto Primo Society, which stoutly denied all knowledge of anything such as the Black Hand in Toronto, denouncing Michael Bassi for having admitted that possibly it and other dangerous societies may have ramifications in this city, and asking for his removal from the position of Police Court interpreter, may be accepted as amounting to nothing serious. There is probably little or no ill-feeling between the members of the two societies individually, but it can be pretty readily understood that Bassi and Gionna are by no means on friendly terms. Nor does it follow that Mr. Bassi is not quite correct in thinking that among the many Sicilians and Neapolitans resident here some of them are, or were, affiliated with societies of a base Italian type, which, however, do not thrive in a law-abiding country. Probably no considerable Italian community in America is free from this sort of thing, and it would be a bold man who would say that even the dreaded Mafia has no silent member or members or secret agent even amongst the generally inoffensive toilers of the "Ward."

A NEWSPAPER paragraph states that "Pope Pius X., who is known to have appreciated the power of the press when, as Patriarch in Venice, he was fighting the Liberal municipal administration, received not long ago a Roman Catholic journalist in audience. In course of conversation the Pontiff took a pen from the hand of his visitor, blessed it, and gave it back with the following words, 'Nowadays there is no more exalted mission in the world than that of a journalist. I bless the symbol of your profession. My predecessors pronounced their blessings on the swords and weapons of Christian warriors. I count myself happy to invoke heaven's blessing upon the pen of a Catholic journalist.' If this recital is correct it proves that His Holiness, whose piety no one in the world over has attempted to impeach, is thoroughly in sympathy with the idea of making Roman Catholicism a political force even in municipal matters. From his stand-

these anxieties, and it looks very much as if preparations were being made to rob Japan of the fruits of her victory if she wins. This was done when she whipped China, but if it had been left undone the present war would not have taken place. Nations no more than individuals can afford to be unjust, and victorious Japan if again robbed by the European powers, instead of being the friend of the white man would be his most implacable foe. Under such circumstances Japan and China would doubtless join against the world and there would indeed be a "yellow peril."

Two things are still doubtful: whether Japan will win; and if she wins and obtains sufficient territory to accommodate the expansion of her population, whether any white man's country will be endangered. The more Russia retreats to a northerly basis of operations the nearer she gets to where she naturally belongs, and the harder it will become to dislodge her. As the time becomes extended Russia's opportunities to replace her fleet become greater, and the war may continue for years. Until Japan possesses Harbin, which is the junction of the railroads stretching to Vladivostock on one hand and Port Arthur on the other, she will have an enormous country to police; and though the capture of Harbin may not be far off, its retention may be a very difficult matter. There are so many difficulties in the way that it would seem premature for anyone to jump to conclusions. Yet without doubt the United States has jumped to a conclusion and is already beginning to show a change of attitude towards Japan.

LONDON "Truth" publishes a warning to colonial bachelors against a fake advertisement appearing in colonial papers, in which the advertiser offers to supply anyone with a first-class, "good" and intelligent girl who will be willing to become his wife. Incidentally it may be mentioned that there is a fee of five dollars which goes to the broker who works the game before negotiations are carried very far. Of course anyone who puts up the money never sees it again—and the bride fails to put in an appearance. One would scarcely think it necessary for "Truth" to publish a warning. I don't believe Canadian bachelors are dumb enough to be taken in by any such palpable attempt at fraud. Most bachel-

ting the expression of such a narrow-minded criticism in its columns. Mr. Walsh is probably unaware that there is no strenuous Protestantism in this country and that it is considered broad-minded in Canada to permit a retrogressive and arrogant hierarchy to do as it pleases so long as it moves the vote it controls on the checkerboard of politics so as not to antagonize anything but a powerless Opposition. I shall be surprised if the Canadian Associated Press correspondent, whose work has much improved recently, does not have it intimated to him that he is a firebrand and that it is not his business to cable such bigoted stuff to the Canadian papers on the eve of an election. It is an interesting item and not at all dangerous, for the two political parties could not push their faces further into the mud in an attempt to do honor to the bishops; and the so-called Protestant organizations, churches included, have fallen into a stupor undisturbed by dreams or recollections of what once made the Coronation Oath an absolute necessity even in over-tolerant England. But this is a time of political war, and war, as General Sherman said, is "hell."

Again, eager as the Tories are to make capital out of the crookedness or subserviency of the Government, not a word of comment was made by the Conservative or so-called independent press of this city—not excepting the "News"—on the announcement by the Ontario Government that the teaching status of the Christian Brothers is to remain as Mr. Justice MacMahon's judgment fixed it—that they have no legal status at all—unless that judgment is appealed or reversed.

According to the authoritative statement appearing in the press, an appeal would be accepted as sufficient ground for postponing the operation of the injunction, and the Government would raise no objection to the engagement of the Christian Brothers whom a Government Commission found incompetent—pending a final decision. In its indecent anxiety to avoid embarrassing or antagonizing the Hierarchy, the Government suggests that "a temporary certificate might be granted by the inspectors if objections are raised to their [the Christian Brothers'] qualifications locally." Two weeks ago I was alone in pointing out how district certificates, permits, etc., were lowering the standard of the teaching profession and crowding the schools with unqualified teachers; every editor in the province knew as well as I did the harm that was being done, but in view of their silence I do not wonder that the Government seems to invite school inspectors to ignore the standard fixed by the Education Department and to join in the poor, mean attempt to gain votes by sacrificing their self-respect and debasing their office.

The next paragraph of the announcement seems a still more abject and pitiful plea for an appeal to a higher court: "The Government will bear the costs of both sides if an appeal is made from Mr. Justice MacMahon's judgment, as the point involved is an important constitutional one." The great majority of people in this province who know anything about the question, or have even read the clause which was interpreted, are of the opinion that there can be no other reading of the Act, and that the Government in a hitherto successful effort to hold the Catholic vote has been disregarding its own regulations forbidding any portion of the legislative grant being paid to schools in which properly certified teachers are not employed. An election is coming on and the Administration would like to be able to say that the statutes they have been disregarding were so vague that Mr. Justice MacMahon's decision amounts to little, as it is being appealed. Moreover, this sort of thing apparently leaves them something in the act of actually cancelling all the restraints which it was presumed the B. N. A. Act provided.

The next clause in the statement is a declaration that the Education Department has hitherto read the Act as meaning exactly what the Hierarchy still insists that it means. It is certainly an edifying spectacle to see a government after disregarding its own statute for nearly forty years—never even seeking to interpret it or have it interpreted—using every possible effort to gain time and votes by ENDEAVORING TO PROVE what all non-Catholics—over 83 per cent. of the population of the province—and all progressive Catholics DO NOT DESIRE TO HAVE PROVED, and which Mr. Justice MacMahon, himself a Catholic, believes cannot be proved. If pusillanimous pandering can go further the Government is evidently prepared to leap the gap, loop the loop, and kiss the foot that kicks it!

And what about Whitney and his Opposition, the successors of Meredith and the men who fought and failed to keep the Hierarchy from further encroachments on the Public school system? Even the Grit politicians lamented then that Separate schools had been made a permanency at Confederation and would remedy the mistake if they could, but "of course they couldn't revise the B. N. A. Act." The B. N. A. Act has been interpreted by the courts at the instance of a Catholic schoolteacher, and yet the Government is willing to pay the whole shot to have the restraining decision appealed. NO BODY BUT THE HIERARCHY WANTS THE APPEAL. Non-Catholics do not want it! Ninety-nine per cent. of the Catholic laity do not want it! It forces the raising of the teaching standard in the Separate schools, which, if they opened their hearts, ninety per cent. of the Catholics would be glad to see closed. The Government and the Protestants of this province are doing their best to keep the heel of the Hierarchy on the necks of their people.

The Conservative Association met after the Ross Government made its announcement, but not a word was said about it. Gamey was endorsed though he had sold himself and wouldn't stay bought; petty issues were discussed and a policy adopted, but this great issue was untouched. As Marter falsely claimed after he succeeded Meredith as Opposition leader, with the Tories domination by the Hierarchy was only a cry, a farce, a fraud. Whitney, too, by his silence, admits it. What do the Protestant preachers think of this? What do the Orangemen think of it? What have they said of it? Did our forefathers get their civil liberties in spite of religion—or what passes with our pastors and politicians as religion—as many now aver, and must we maintain them in spite of it? The papers were all silent in this matter except the "Globe," which in an editorial paragraph endorsed it. Isn't it enough to make George Brown turn over in his grave?

UNCLEAN, unclothed, unashamed, the Politicians, the Pulpit and the Press, pimp, pretend or pray as they think suits their style, supposedly secure in the secrecy of their silence. The Pulpit and the Press are scandalized by the conduct of Politicians who are not their friends. The Pulpit is inexpressibly pained, in its smug and general way, at the low tone of the Press and the corrupt conduct of the Politicians. Politics and the Press gaze at one another, look piously repentant, slowly close an eye, nudge one another in the ribs, and burst into a loud laugh to see the Pulpit stowing away its share of the graft in the shape of exemptions from taxation, promises of the prohibition of alcohol and cigarettes, legislation to prevent soda-water being sold on Sunday, and such other mockeries as are necessary to gag what should be the greatest power in the land. It is when the Politicians, the Pulpit and the Press meet the Hierarchy, with its aggressive and insolent but perfect organization, that they take their tongues out of their cheeks, hurriedly step aside, naked, dirty, and seemingly unconscious of their degradation, to let the greatest grafters of them all pass by with its retinue of votes.

A man named Brown was unseated in North Perth for having through an agent bought a vote. The Tory Press howled with delight; the Grits apologized for the folly of the agent and exonerated Brown. The Government does not press the other hundred and twenty-nine charges, though they contained almost every known offence against decent citizenship, and many of them may have been false, as is so much else in politics. The makers of the election law, Grits and Tories, know how it is themselves; they have bribed and been bribed; have bought votes and sold their own, sometimes for cash, sometimes for legislation—it is the usual thing. Every year, almost in every constituency, the same saw-offs, the same al-

THE "PURSER" OF MINNIE M.



The Government and Vice—not a flirtation, but a partnership.

point he did well to bless the pen devoted to Roman Catholicism first and always, regarding citizenship as a secondary affair. It seems to me that the pen devoted to the cause of good citizenship and undivided patriotism, even though it may fall into error and is sometimes clogged by the self-interest from which no man can entirely free himself, is more worthy of being blessed than that which is worked only for the benefit of a class and for the retention of limitations which hamper free progressive institutions. That the pen that can be blessed by His Holiness is powerful as well as embarrassing is clearly shown by the institutions of our own country. Those who use it make it profitable, finds ample evidence in our own press.

THE curt reply made by the United States to the Japanese officials who called the attention of Washington to the presence in San Francisco of the Russian cruiser "Lena" is insignificant of the present state of feeling in the U. S. Department of State. Uncle Sam does not adhere to the courtesies of diplomatic intercourse any too strictly, but it was entirely unnecessary to practically tell Japan that the United States knew its business and would treat the "Lena" with strict neutrality, no matter what Japan or Russia might say in the matter. As a matter of fact, it has dawned on the United States that a war with Japan is not only possible but probable. A gentleman well informed in matters diplomatic told me immediately before the "Lena" incident occurred that Washington was secretly convinced that Japan's success would mean an attempt to obtain possession of the Philippines. A recent article in the London "Spectator" and cabled to the "Globe" hinted strongly in the same direction. The conduct of the United States in the "Lena" incident is still stronger corroboration. There is really no reason why the United States should not make some arrangement with Japan for possession of the Philippines, for Japan could govern them, and everyone is convinced that the United States cannot. The Japanese are disliked in the United States almost to the same extent as are the Chinese, but the exclusion of the citizens of triumphant Japan will be a vastly different proposition from the exclusion of the Chinese. The embarrassment of Asiatic possessions is only beginning to be felt by the United States, though every effort is being made by the Administration of the Republican party to keep the true state of affairs from the public until after the Presidential election.

If, as Mr. Walsh, says, "the appointment of Earl Grey is not likely to strengthen the Protestant interest in Canada," it will be hailed with delight by time-serving governments and those who will call the "Churchman" bigoted for permitting

ors find sufficient excitement in the chances furnished in choosing wives at close range without taking a flyer in the "sudden death" game played at great distances by correspondence.

Unclean, Unclothed, Unashamed!

THIS is the attitude of the leaders of public opinion: preparations are being made for general provincial and federal elections. For months the press has been predicting, and the politicians preparing for, the fray. An astrologer is not needed to read the political stars which indicate the nearness of the battle of blather and boggle. Spies have been sent out, preliminary surveys made of the "situation," advantageous "postulations" on great financial, moral and patriotic questions chosen without regard to anything but victory, generals, majors and candidates selected, baggage wagons loaded with financial "ammunition" looted from the farms, villages and cities by the tax-gatherer and divided up by the contractors, and one can almost hear the steady and orderly tramp of the hundreds of thousands of dampshod voters marching to the polls, some eagerly, some sullenly, some greedily waiting for the plunder, all careless that the wounded and helpless healer will be left to die or straggle back home without any help, pity or Red Cross foolishness from the politicians.

These are not the only signs of the coming conflict. The press has become cautious; the "war" correspondents supposed to tell the people how things are being done have become cunning, repeating little but the lies the generals give out for electoral consumption and concealing everything likely to injure the "cause." The chaplains, too, are busy shriving the voters in advance and arranging easy access to the commissariat. Even the cable news is censored lest offence be given, or why, for instance, was the following Canadian Associated Press telegram of last week kept out of the party papers, or so concealed as to be unnoticed, and commented upon by none of them, not even as an impertinence:

"In the 'English Churchman,' Walter Walsh, the author of 'A Secret History of the Oxford Movement,' says: 'The appointment of Earl Grey is not, I venture to suggest, likely to strengthen the Protestant interest in Canada.'

If, as Mr. Walsh, says, "the appointment of Earl Grey is not likely to strengthen the Protestant interest in Canada," it will be hailed with delight by time-serving governments and those who will call the "Churchman" bigoted for permitting

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SOCIETY

Miss Rowand and her niece, Miss Doris Rowand, who have spent some months abroad, returned to Toronto this week. They came over on the "Parlisan."

Mrs. Maguire accompanied her young sons to Quebec this week, whence they returned to their school at Edgebaston, Birmingham, by the "Parlisan."

Mrs. Ogilvie Watson (nee Spink) will receive on Monday at 12 Isabella street, and I understand the reception will be a farewell to her Toronto friends as well as her first since her honeymoon, as Mr. and Mrs. Ogilvie Watson leave immediately for Mexico.

Mr. and Mrs. William Kent of Madison Avenue have spent the summer at Center Island, and, having sold their city residence to Mr. Westwood, will, I believe, build in Rosedale. Mr. Kent and his small son are leaving this week on a visit to Mrs. Kent's relatives, Mr. and Mrs. Wilfrid Shore, New York.

On the register of the King Edward this week have appeared many names of smart people in town for the races, as well as distinguished visitors "en passant." The Earl of Suffolk, Sir Montague and Lady Allan, Mr. and Mrs. Harold Richardson of New York, Hon. David Tisdale of Simcoe are among such registrations early in the week.

Mr. Tom Plummer came out on leave from his regiment at Malta at the end of August to visit his people at Sydney, C.B. I heard that Mr. James Plummer has taken a nice house in Sydney, and Mr. Tom's Toronto friends are ready to welcome him when he comes west.

Inspector and Mrs. Cauldwell, formerly of Sherbourne street, Toronto, have left Truro and taken up their residence in New Glasgow, N.S.

Mr. and Mrs. H. C. McLeod are touring in their big auto car, on which they this summer rode via Buffalo and Albany to Boston. The run was not devoid of some narrow escapes from serious accident, but was fortunately finished in safety. This little outfit is only so far as the Bison City, and Miss Annie Michie is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. McLeod.

Last week two excellent, if one-sided, polo matches took place at Sunnyside Park, the Montreal team being incomparably beaten by the home players, but very well treated otherwise, Toronto keeping up her record for hospitality and sport. The Hunt Club was the most general rendezvous, but on the off day (Friday) a luncheon and dinner were given in honor of the visitors and some others, finishing with a theater party at the Princess to see "The Old Maid."

Alfred Beaumont was, I believe, the host of dinner, which was held at the Toronto Club, as well as of the theater party afterwards.

The two lower west loges were reserved for the men, among whom was a very welcome "home-comer," Captain Sweny, son of Colonel Sweny of Rohallion, who acted as referee for the polo players in their matches. Vis-a-vis, in this party were Mrs. Hutchinson and her guests, Mrs. Thos. G. McLeod of Hamilton, Mr. and Miss Colman and Mr. Bourlier, while in the stalls were many well-known social lights, enjoying the smart fun of George Ade's merciless skit upon his fellow-countrymen. Returning to the polo matches there was a large and very stylish and enthusiastic turnout on the Saturday, and the play was followed with keen interest. An amusing little episode occurred during the play. A wildly-excited young man, seated behind several ladies, strangers in town, started the latter at numerous intervals by bawling approbation of two of our star players. The girls equally startled the enthusiast by taking up the theme and shouting, "Well done! S—tter!"

"J—?" setting their section of the grand stand into spasms of mirth, and extinguishing the ardent vocalist, in the rear. The last straw was laid upon their risibles when one of the laughing girls said suddenly, "I wonder which is S—and which is J—?"

On Sunday afternoon Lady Kirkpatrick asked two or three friends to tea to bid good-bye to Major Rose, the officer in charge of the Black Watch Band. Mr. Eric Kirkpatrick has quite recovered from his attack of appendicitis and returned to the R. M. C. last week. His visit to Colonel Septimus Denison in Muskoka was of great benefit to Mr. Kirkpatrick.

Among the spectators at the Saturday polo match were Mr. and Mrs. Osborne of Clover Hill, Mrs. Maguire, Mrs. Gwyn Francis, Senator and Mrs. J. K. Kerr, Mrs. Harcourt Vernon, Mrs. E. F. B. Johnston, Miss Langmuir, Mr. and Mrs. Fraser Macdonald, Mrs. Cotton, Mr. T. Mayne Campbell, Mrs. Pepler, Colonel and Mrs. Victor Williams, Mr. and the Misses Elmsley, Mrs. and Miss Fletcher Cawthra, Miss Cavendish of Yarmouth, Mr. Major Archie Macdonell, Mr. Claude Macdonell, Miss Bouthillier, Miss Enid Worum, Miss Maude Denison, Mr. and Mrs. E. Osborne, Miss Jessie Denison, Mr. Bertram Denison, Mr. and Mrs. A. P. Burritt, Mr. and Mrs. Cecil Gibson, Colonel Lessard, Captain McMillan, Mr. Douglas Young, Mr. and Miss Bassett, Mr. and Mrs. Henry, Mr. and Mrs. Boulton, Miss Whipple, Colonel Stimson, Mr. Cronyn, Captain and Mrs. Grant, Colonel and Mrs. McLean, Mr. and Mrs. Lally McCarthy, Mr. and Mrs. C. McInnes, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Hills and Mrs. Sloane.

Major Rose was the guest of his Honor the Lieutenant-Governor at dinner during his visit to Toronto.

Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Riddell returned from England last week.

Colonel Stimson's perfect tandem was much admired this week as he drove down town with a lovely lady, one of the smart women visiting Toronto.

Miss Beardmore has had her sister, Mrs. Flisk, on a visit at her country place for some weeks. Miss Louie Janes has been out in the country at the farm, with Mrs. John Cawthra and Mrs. Agar Adamson, who have been enjoying the fine air at the Credit.

Mrs. James Grace has gone to Lindsay, where she will spend several months.

Mr. and Mrs. Fletcher are visiting their relatives, Dr. and Mrs. Alton H. Garrett, and were guests at the last

dance of the summer, given at the town club-house of the Royal Canadian Yacht Club on Monday evening. Miss Louise Woodcock was the guest of Miss Porter at this dance, and several other visitors very much enjoyed the evening.

His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor is busy with official duties, opening the September Fairs and such like out-of-town functions. He has been away from several visitors I may say I am informed that there will not be any Thursday receptions at Government House for some weeks. The spring receptions were hospitably prolonged much later than usual; the season will not begin much before November, and due notice will be given in the papers of the first reception.

Among the guests at Rosebank, Lake of Bays, this season, were: Dr. and Mrs. W. D. Briggs and child of Cleveland, Mr. and Mrs. W. P. King, Jr. and child, Mr. and Mrs. F. F. King, Miss Louise Lawrence, Miss Emily Street, Mrs. Rosalind Miller and Miss Miller, Mrs. Jacobs and family of Toronto, Miss Eva Cohen of London, England, Mr. and Mrs. James Moffat and family of Kansas City, Mo., Mr. and Mrs. Tom Moffat of Toronto, Mr. and Mrs. George McMillan of Parkdale, Mr. and Mrs. Harold Richardson of Hamilton, Mrs. and Miss Campbell of Toronto, Miss Marie Lawson of Hamilton, Miss Clark, Mr. and Mrs. R. J. Hartley and son, Rev. Dr. and Mrs. J. E. Featherstonhaugh and family of Parkdale, Mr. Edgar Tweedy of Second Lake, Connecticut county, N.H.

Mr. and Mrs. McGillivray Knowles returned recently from a yachting visit to every harbor of Lake Ontario. They will be at home at their studio in Confederation Life building every Wednesday after October 1, from 4.30 to 9.30 o'clock.

This afternoon the Argonaut Rowing Club hold their autumn regatta and At Home. This event is of such duration that guests wishing to look in after the Ontario Jockey Club races will be in ample time for a turn on the splendid floor, if not for the aquatic events. The distribution of prizes also occurs late in the order of things.

The marriage of Dr. F. N. G. Starr of College street and Miss Annie Callegar Mackay of Hillshead, New Glasgow, Nova Scotia, took place from the bride's home this week.

Mr. and Mrs. H. C. McLeod are touring in their big auto car, on which they this summer rode via Buffalo and Albany to Boston. The run was not devoid of some narrow escapes from serious accident, but was fortunately finished in safety. This little outfit is only so far as the Bison City, and Miss Annie Michie is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. McLeod.

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Mr. and Mrs. John Moss have taken Mr. Lawrence Boyd's house in Rosedale for the winter.

Mrs. I. L. Nicholls of Chatham and her daughter have been staying with Mr. Hector Lamont in Sherbourne street. They were guests at the Lamont-Cobbe nuptials on Wednesday afternoon.

Mrs. Chris Baines has purchased a residence in Cottingham street, to which she will remove at once.

Mrs. Macalister Donald of Pitlochry, Scotland, is visiting her father, Mr. H. S. Strathy, Queen's Park.

Mr. Bertram Denison, King's Own Yorkshire Light Infantry, is visiting his uncle, Lieutenant-Colonel S. J. A. Denison, Stanley Barracks.

The marriage of Miss Ida M. Anderson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Anderson, and Mr. Allan P. Millar of Toronto will take place on October 6.

Miss Bolster, an advanced student of heraldry, has received a prize for her screen of coats of arms and crests exhibited at the National Exhibition, Toronto.

Dr. and Mrs. Franklin Dawson are home from a holiday of four months abroad.

The marriage of Mr. Arthur Kirkwood of the Sovereign Bank, Toronto, and Miss Victoria Henry, daughter of Dr. James Henry of Orangeville, will take place early in October.

Canon and Mrs. Welch have returned from De Grassi Point, where they spent an enjoyable vacation.

Mr. and Mrs. Alan Sullivan are to spend the winter at the St. George. Mrs. Macbeth has taken an apartment at the Alexandra.

The great popularity of electric light the world over is largely attributable to its many advantages from an hygienic standpoint. The fact that it uses up no oxygen and emits no smoke, makes it an ideal light for the home. It is the best light in the world, of Toronto's best houses, and now that our people are beginning to realize how cheap it is, it is coming into use in all classes of homes.

Among the spectators at the Saturday polo match were Mr. and Mrs. Osborne of Clover Hill, Mrs. Maguire, Mrs. Gwyn Francis, Senator and Mrs. J. K. Kerr, Mrs. Harcourt Vernon, Mrs. E. F. B. Johnston, Miss Langmuir, Mr. and Mrs. Fraser Macdonald, Mrs. Cotton, Mr. T. Mayne Campbell, Mrs. Pepler, Colonel and Mrs. Victor Williams, Mr. and the Misses Elmsley, Mrs. and Miss Fletcher Cawthra, Miss Cavendish of Yarmouth, Mr. Major Archie Macdonell, Mr. Claude Macdonell, Miss Bouthillier, Miss Enid Worum, Miss Maude Denison, Mr. and Mrs. E. Osborne, Miss Jessie Denison, Mr. Bertram Denison, Mr. and Mrs. A. P. Burritt, Mr. and Mrs. Cecil Gibson, Colonel Lessard, Captain McMillan, Mr. Douglas Young, Mr. and Miss Bassett, Mr. and Mrs. Henry, Mr. and Mrs. Boulton, Miss Whipple, Colonel Stimson, Mr. Cronyn, Captain and Mrs. Grant, Colonel and Mrs. McLean, Mr. and Mrs. Lally McCarthy, Mr. and Mrs. C. McInnes, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Hills and Mrs. Sloane.

Major Rose was the guest of his Honor the Lieutenant-Governor at dinner during his visit to Toronto.

Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Riddell returned from England last week.

Colonel Stimson's perfect tandem was much admired this week as he drove down town with a lovely lady, one of the smart women visiting Toronto.

Miss Beardmore has had her sister, Mrs. Flisk, on a visit at her country place for some weeks. Miss Louie Janes has been out in the country at the farm, with Mrs. John Cawthra and Mrs. Agar Adamson, who have been enjoying the fine air at the Credit.

Mrs. James Grace has gone to Lindsay, where she will spend several months.

Mr. and Mrs. Fletcher are visiting their relatives, Dr. and Mrs. Alton H. Garrett, and were guests at the last

dance of the summer, given at the town club-house of the Royal Canadian Yacht Club on Monday evening. Miss Louise Woodcock was the guest of Miss Porter at this dance, and several other visitors very much enjoyed the evening.

His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor is busy with official duties, opening the September Fairs and such like out-of-town functions. He has been away from several visitors I may say I am informed that there will not be any Thursday receptions at Government House for some weeks. The spring receptions were hospitably prolonged much later than usual; the season will not begin much before November, and due notice will be given in the papers of the first reception.

Among the guests at Rosebank, Lake of Bays, this season, were: Dr. and Mrs. W. D. Briggs and child of Cleveland, Mr. and Mrs. W. P. King, Jr. and child, Mr. and Mrs. F. F. King, Miss Louise Lawrence, Miss Emily Street, Mrs. Rosalind Miller and Miss Miller, Mrs. Jacobs and family of Toronto, Miss Eva Cohen of London, England, Mr. and Mrs. James Moffat and family of Kansas City, Mo., Mr. and Mrs. Tom Moffat of Toronto, Mr. and Mrs. George McMillan of Parkdale, Mr. and Mrs. Harold Richardson of Hamilton, Mrs. and Miss Campbell of Toronto, Miss Marie Lawson of Hamilton, Miss Clark, Mr. and Mrs. R. J. Hartley and son, Rev. Dr. and Mrs. J. E. Featherstonhaugh and family of Parkdale, Mr. Edgar Tweedy of Second Lake, Connecticut county, N.H.

Mr. and Mrs. McGillivray Knowles returned recently from a yachting visit to every harbor of Lake Ontario. They will be at home at their studio in Confederation Life building every Wednesday after October 1, from 4.30 to 9.30 o'clock.

This afternoon the Argonaut Rowing Club hold their autumn regatta and At Home. This event is of such duration that guests wishing to look in after the Ontario Jockey Club races will be in ample time for a turn on the splendid floor, if not for the aquatic events. The distribution of prizes also occurs late in the order of things.

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**BABY'S OWN SOAP**

prevents roughness of the skin and chapping.

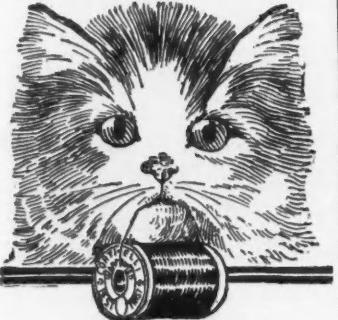
Best for toilet and nursery use, 6 oz.

ALBERT TOILET SOAP CO., Mfrs. MONTREAL.

For Wee Folk as well as Big Ones
"Grown Ups" have no monopoly on Mooney's Perfection Cream Sodas

Children take to these delicious crackers like they do to bon-bons. There's an appetizing crispness—an inviting deliciousness about them that is simply irresistible.

Wholesome and nutritious, too. Just the food for little ones to make them grow. At your grocer's—in the moisture-proof boxes.

**Corticelli SPOOL SILK**

Ladies, if you know of anything better than Corticelli Sewing Silk, the secret may make you

FAMOUS

Corticelli
BA AND Asiatic Dyes
Wash Silks
(IN PATENT HOLDERS)

The colors are fast—the silk the best. Put up in Patent Holders, which prevents waste by tangling or soiling; keeps each shade separate and automatically measures a correct needleful.

Corticelli
Skirt Protector
"Peculiar wearing qualities."
Perfectly straight selvage."

When soiled, a sponge or brush makes it clean again, and no damage done.

...FREE...Come and sample our stock of **YUNORA PERFUMES**

Prescription Department is presided over by experienced graduates only.

W. J. A. & H. CARMANAH, Dispensing Chemists
Cor. Church and Carlton Streets

approached, he suddenly ran into the bushes and disappeared.

I turned into the narrow outlet, and spun around its curve. A rope, stretched taut across the little passage, caught my long paddle and I had to release my grip. The canoe lurched, and to avoid overturning I grabbed the rope. The canoe, recovering its equilibrium, passed under the rope, and I swam into deep water, as a score of small suns clattered down the steep bank and splashed into the stream, while a pair of slim brown legs disappeared in a twinkling over the ledge of the bank.

CHAPTER XXI.

Long Lake and Lost Bay.

A stroke or two carried me to the bank, and a stride or two took me up the bank. The boy was spilling arrowheads across a meadow toward the haven of home; but fast as he ran I can faster in spite of my wet "rags," for I was hot with righteous wrath. He turned a desperate glance toward me, and his foot struck a stone. He stumbled with a yell of pain, hobbled, and dropped out impatiently awaiting the return of his breath.

"Tain't my fault altogether!" he said. "A big man in a slouch hat and dark glasses, that went through here in skiff, and sleep at our house last night, he told me to do it. He said his name was Kent, and that he was going to Gannanock for the papers he wrote about the new rules in schools they was trying to make. He said there was a meeting in Gannanock to-day, and he had to be on time. He said the new rules was the worst that ever was, and his papers was dead agin' them. They was nothing but longer hours and harder books and more o' the rawhide, he said. He told me two inspectors was going through to the meeting, in canoes, with their paddles. He see them at Rome, and they was red-hot for the new rules. One was in a light-lookin' canoe and the other was in a red-painted one, he said. And he fixed the rope this morning before he started down Long Lake. I got it out o' the barn, and we didn't say nothing to Pa, because Pa said he kind o' thought the new rules was a good thing, and he liked them, which was on account o' not having to mind them. Kent said he ran the rope through the bushes on the other bank, and tied it to a tree there, and then he passed it across so it hung in the water and you couldn't see it; and then he took a turn of it around a tree on this side so I could pull on it and tie it quick, and make it like a tight rope, he said. And Kent said for to go to the sharp lookout on the bluff, and if the inspectors in the red canoe come first not to mind him, but let him pass without fixin' the rope, because the man in the light-colored canoe he was the worst; but if he come first, to yank it on him, then, I ses maybe the man'd upset and be drowned; and Kent laughed and ses that the inspectors could swim all right, because he seen them swimming in the bay at Rome. I ses then the man'd catch me and take me to Pa, and then I'd get the rawhide sure; and Kent laughed again, and ses that was all right, too, because the inspector in the light-lookin' canoe he ses, couldn't run worth a cent. He'd tried to catch some boys at Rome who was givin' him from the bank, when he was givin' him from the bank, who he was and what he was on account of him trying to make the new rules at their school for the new term. He had a kind of limp, this inspector in the light-lookin' canoe had, Kent ses. And then he rowed away, pretty fast, too, as he wanted to be at the meeting ahead of the inspectors, he ses, and tell everybody how the new boys and most all the parents at Athens and Rome and all along the way feel about the new rules. Well, I kep' my eye skinned on the bluff, and after a while the man in the red canoe come along down the lake, all alone, and I was glad to see him gettin' out of the way, and when I see how fast he made his dash, and how big he was, I was mighty glad to see the one in the light-lookin' canoe. I see myself, I wouldn't like to take no chances on his limp, if he had one. And then after a while, mister, you come along. But I see now that shyster Kent lied, because you ain't got no limp, and run like a deer, too. Say, you tell that big man in the red canoe, and maybe he'll know. He's a tall geezer, Kent is, with a short hair and wearin' big dark glasses with sides to them. He didn't want his eyes to get out, which was sore, he said, on account of writin' so much for the papers. But I guess he lied. He never took the darn things off. He ses his eyes was a sight, an he didn't like to look at them himself. An' he had a bump on his forehead, and he kep' his hand pulled down over most of them. Pa said—

I chased back, and found that Jimmy's cedar light-lookin' canoe was beating broadside upon the lake shore near to the channel of my catastrophe. For the south wind had risen, and was blowing steady and strong in the teeth of our course, so that the little lake called Long, into which the channel turned from Red Horse, was merry with whitecaps, curling snowy white, and sparkling in the sun. But despite the gale, there was not a flash of Jimmy's paddle to be seen in Long Lake; and I passed laboriously into the out-going stream without a sight of him, while I cogitated upon his luck in having taken my red canoe, and the ingenuity of one Algernon Potts, who was apparently bound to cut down Jimmy's chances for the Trophy Cup to be so.

The sun by now had mounted high, and my temperature risen to the drinking point; so I put in at a vine-clad cottage, with a bid for milk and an enquiry after the strenuous James. A dough-faced girl, in a dotted muslin, was reclining in a hammock in the shade of the sheltering vines, and she was putting up a front of reading "Thackeray's 'Vivian Grey,'" her book, with a good deal of judgment, upside down, in order to more easily discover I supposed, what her old friend William Makepeace was drivin' at.

There was a little table, too, behind the morning-glories and sweet peas and other climbing things of the verandah; and on the tray was a sugar-bowl and a drinking-glass that had held milk, and a big jug, and a plate full of egg-shells. The big jug, too, had held milk, but was now as empty as the shells; so that I knew, without putting Dough-face through her catechism, that the sugar and the milk and the eggs were now en route to herold man with the receptive capa-

city of Fisar Tuck.

Dough-face said that a big, handsome young man, who said his name was Brooks—twice as big as myself, and paddling his own canoe, so she said—had stopped at the cottage for milk. While she had been getting the milk from the pans, he had crept under the barn—her brother having gone fishing in Lost Bay—and cornered all the eggs in sight. He had made egg-nogs, and finished all the

morning's milk. And the cows were milkin' well, and she said she could see by the shells. While Mr. Brooks was making the egg-nogs, she said, the cows that were grazing along the bank grazed on a pair of trousers that were in the canoe, which was pulled up on the bank. She supposed the cows being naturally inquisitive, and perhaps near-sighted, had mistook trousers for a new kind of patent feed on account of their color, which was green. And before she had been able to rescue the trousers from the bovine brink of ventricular destruction, I gathered, by inference from her coy avoidance of detail, that the seat of them had been put out of business beyond immediate if not permanent repair.

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EDMUND E. SHEPPARD, Editor.

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A T She's Theater this week the attractive feature is the one-act comedy, "The Cowboy and the Lord," as presented by the Byron Douglas company. Byron Douglas plays skilfully the double role of Lord Tommy and Billy the Buck. His sweetheart has lamented the fact that Lord Tommy is not manly enough, beseeching him to become a cowboy like her cousin Billy, who has been absent for many years. Lord Tommy vanishes, and there enters the most undesirable desperado who ever wrecked the furniture of a peaceful drawing-room. He frightens Dolly and her father nearly into fits and disappears into the dining-room, where he resorts to the time-honored practice of a dance upon the mahogany. Then mysteriously returns Lord Tommy, to whom Miss Dolly turns in frantic relief, or she has been cured of any hero-worship of the upbraiding cowboy. It is the cleverest and most amusing little play that has been presented at She's for some time, and Miss Henriette Browne makes a charming Dolly Eastlake. The Meeker-Baker Trio as comedy acrobats, and Rae and Brosche as presenters of humorous skits, are not especially remarkable. The members of the Basque Quartette have voices of unusual volume and costumes that are decidedly picturesque. One is slightly surprised to hear "Les Rameaux" in a "turn" at She's, but it is rather pleasingly rendered, although the feminine voice is quite unequal. The Elinore Sisters are applauded loudly, which is not an indication of good taste on the part of the audience, since the two performers (especially the more conspicuous member of the duet) are not only unoriginal, but distinctly raucous. One does not expect wit of the most subtle Gallic flavor from a vaudeville performance, but from such crude and vulgar attempts at the amusing as are furnished by the lady of the green and white plumes I beg to be delivered. A welcome change is Miss Helene Gerard, a graceful and dashing equestrienne whose riding is delightful to behold and whose command of her cream-colored steed is complete. It is stated on the programme that Miss Gerard is French, and her dainty grace and finished performance seem to bear out the statement. Haines and Vidoon in "Fibbs and Squibs, old and new," are the hackneyed ebony jokers whose jests will never be called rolling stones since the "tender-fingered mose," as a poet would say, has been growing on their witticisms for many a weary year. They are tiresome, silly and yawn-provoking. McPhee and Hill do some surprisingly agile work on the triple horizontal bars, giving a "loop the loop" finish with a verve that is deservedly applauded. The kinograph is better than ever, the last number, "Personal," forming an exhilarating close to what is in the main a good programme. J. G.

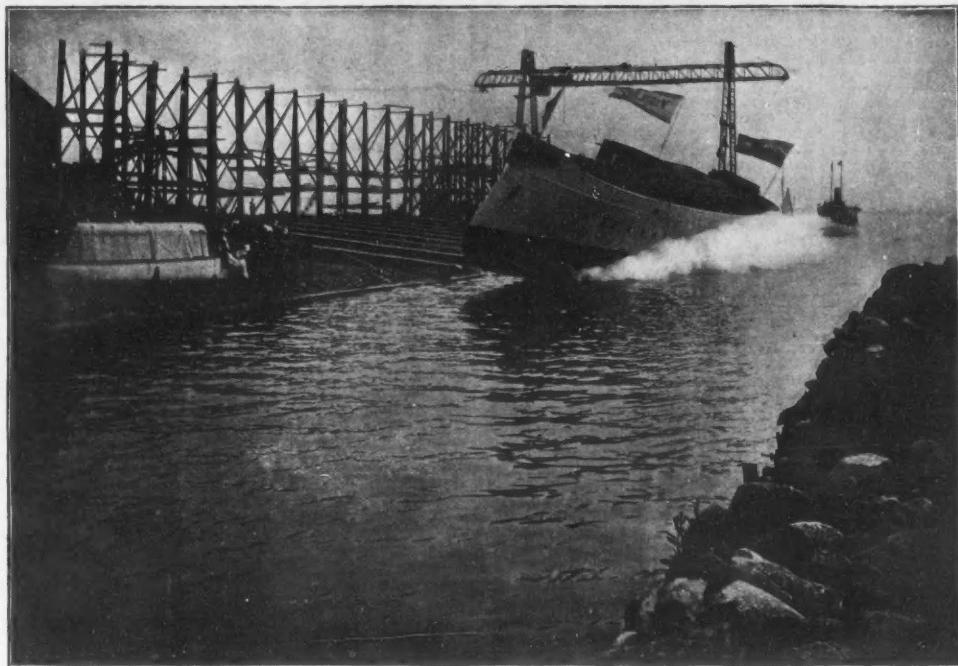
At the Grand Opera House this week, standing room only being left proves that "Shore Acres" popularity has not diminished, although it has been presented here for several seasons. The play is an old one and well known to Toronto playgoers. In its way it could hardly be improved. The cast this season is practically the same as that of last, Mr. James T. Galloway appearing very successfully as Nathaniel Berry and Atkins Laurence as Martin, the other principal parts in the cast being unchanged. The stage setting is more elaborate and altogether finer than in past presentations, and judging by the reception the play received it will prove quite as successful as on previous occasions.



FLORENCE GALE

It will be a disappointment to Toronto theater-goers to learn that the summer success of Shakespeare's charming pastoral comedy, "As You Like It," which was given on the University College grounds this summer, will not be duplicated at any of the Toronto theaters this season, although most of the Ben Greet players, including the Woodland Quartette and English Glees Singers, headed by the most charming of the latter-day Rosalinds, Miss Florence Gale, are scheduled to make a transcontinental tour. Messrs. Klaw & Erlanger, the leading booking managers of New York, have routed this company to the Pacific coast in a flying tour covering an interval of but thirty days, and most of the three-night and week stands will be played for but one performance. Miss Gale, who won much distinction as Rosalind in a series of open-air performances around New York and Boston, has been selected to head this company in preference to Henrietta Crofton, Miss Matthison, or others of the prominent Shakespearean actresses. Miss Gale's youth and beauty are a great factor in her remarkable success. In her support are such well-known players as George Sylvester as Orlando, Mark Price as Jaques, and Paul Taylor as Touchstone. Promise is made for a visit on the return spring tour, and although a date could not be arranged for Toronto owing to previous bookings, Manager A. J. Small has succeeded in securing a stop-over at St. Catharines, Guelph and London, and the appearance of this exquisite comedy will doubtless prove the social and intellectual treat of the opening season.

"The Princess Chic" is already an established favorite everywhere and it is therefore a matter of gratification to music-lovers that it is to be seen in this city at the Grand Opera House next week. The company presenting this de-



THE LAUNCHING OF THE "VIGILANT."

The vessel was launched at noon on Friday, September 9th. The "Vigilant" is for use in Lakes Erie and Huron. The length on waterline is 176 feet; breadth, molded, 22 feet; depth from top of keel to top of main deck, 14 feet 3 inches; draft 8 feet. The speed called for in the contract is 16 knots, and it is expected that this speed will be exceeded. The armament will consist of four rapid-fire guns. The boat has flush main deck and bulwarks, having a ram bow and elliptical stern of a similar design to those of the cruisers in the British navy. The cost, with complete outfit and armament, is about \$150,000. The complement, including officers and men, is about 40.

lightful opera is said to be stronger and better than ever, and this statement would seem very plausible when it is stated that the popular basso-comedian, George Callahan, has returned to play the role of Brevet, the soldier of fortune in the piece. Mr. Callahan created this role and it would seem that no one was ever able to portray it quite so artistically as he. One of the chief charms of "The Princess Chic" is that the story allows Caroline Boelen opportunity for the display of her many charms in several becoming disguises.

The feature of the show at She's Theater next week will be the Six Musical Cutties. This musical act came into notice only very recently, but is now the highest salaried offering in the musical line. Mr. and Mrs. Perkins Fisher will appear in a sketch entitled "The Halfway House." This act was written by Ezra Kendall and is said to be one of the cleverest bits of work this comedian ever turned out. James H. Cullen, the man from the West, has not been heard in Toronto for some time. As Mr. Cullen always localizes his sayings, he will have a lot of stuff that will be pleasing to Torontians. Ed F. Reynard, who is undoubtedly one of the greatest ventriloquists, has a good musical feature and some good talk. Blockson and Burns, eccentric comedians, will introduce considerable comedy and light acrobatic work in their act; Clifford and Burke sing and dance; La Belle Blanche is a clever little mimic, and there will be new pictures in the kinetograph.

Jasper—How did you enjoy Southern hospitality when you visited Virginia? Jumperup—Well, the fact is that mint doesn't agree with me.

Sporting Comment.

THE dealers in lacrosse "dope" fell down lamentably on Saturday last. With Lambe and Querrie off the Tecumseh twelve it was generally thought the Chippewas would collar the victory, the more especially as the Irish Indians had beaten the Tecumsehs at their last meeting. But the wise 'uns were out of it when the referee's whistle tooted for the last time. There have been some good games at the Island this year. There has not been a poorer one than last week's. And once more the cry was heard, "Wanted, a referee." Mr. Babcock of Chatham is a well-meaning young man who was never cut out for the position of arbitrator for our national game. He seemed to suffer from a severe attack of stage fright, and satisfied nobody. A prominent official of the Canadian Lacrosse Association informed me the other day that it is becoming almost impossible to secure efficient referees. All of the men who know most about the game, and who would be able best to perform the functions of the official arbitrator, are in some way connected with the C. L. A. Consequently, they have, or are supposed to possess, certain prejudices for or against certain clubs. As a result, they are not allowed to act, and the players and public have to put up with makeshift officials. Frankly, I do not see how this state of affairs is to be remedied. The moment a man becomes a lacrosse enthusiast he develops an affection for some club. Certain combinations of circumstances make it inevitable that he shall have a favorite in every match. The defeat of one club by another may help his home twelve on the way to the championship. Of course it is possible to go far ahead for a referee, but as was shown in the case of Mr. Chitty, the experiment is not always a success. The truth seems to be that the men who have seen

most lacrosse are most frequently the very poorest referees.

The same may be said of Rugby football. Mr. Edward Bayly pointed out the fact some years ago. The best players make the poorest referees, in ordinary. The ablest arbitrators on the football field—always excepting Edward Bayly—have usually been men who had little practical knowledge of the game as players. In the same way the best coaches have frequently been men who never donned the padded knickerbockers. Father Fallon, the man who made Ottawa College famous, never played the game, but he was a king among coaches. During the final years of the existence of the Osgoode Hall Rugby Club, Thomas L. Church, who never played the game to any great extent, acted as manager and coach, and turned out a very creditable team from unpromising material. With a coach, the ability to tell how to do a thing is vastly more important than the power to do that thing.

The Rugby teams are organizing and soon the boom of the football will be heard in the land. Hamilton Tigers are at work already, with a lot of new material, including a deaf and dumb gentleman who should be an especial favorite of the referees, who do not approve of "huk talk." Hamilton won the championship last year in a field that was of hardly better than intermediate strength. This season the return of the Argonauts to the fold and the dropping out of the weak West End Pleasure Club of Hamilton will greatly improve the quality of the teams. Peterboro' has decided to play in the senior series, and should have a first-rate twelve. The city on the banks of the Otonabee is a good sporting center, but the local club will require something more than enthusiasm to run the team. Hard cash is needed, and if the Peterboro' fellows continue to play their matches on unenclosed grounds the other clubs will certainly decline to admit them to the charmed senior circle. The Peterboro' club has never made a success of collecting any decent gates, which is not to be wondered at when it is remembered that the place has a population of only twelve thousand. Even in London, which is more than three times larger than Peterboro', the citizens are loth to turn out to see football. The trying conditions under which matches are often played certainly has much to do with this state of affairs. Still, in Ottawa and Montreal, where the weather is usually worse than in Toronto, the people muster in thousands.

Mr. Goldwin Smith has had a whack at the heads of the sporting fraternity. He holds that nowadays people are going crazy over sport, and remarks that in this, as in many other conditions of life as presented to the Sage of the Grange, the former times were better than these. It has become the fashion nowadays for some publicists to deplore the widespread interest in sport, and the fact that players are paid is cause for their holding up their hands in holy horror. Personally, I can see nothing reprehensible in honest professionalism. There is no more reason why a good cricketer or baseball player should not make his living out of the game than there is that all actors should remain amateurs. In the days of Mr. Goldwin Smith's youth, according to an old Etonian who wrote in the "Monthly Review" not long ago, the amusements at Eton were not anything like as harmless or as helpful as they are now. According to this authority killing small birds in hedges, long walks—when permitted—a little rowing and less cricket, and some handball, were the only amusements of the Etonians. Some of the members of the older generation never cease lamenting because gate

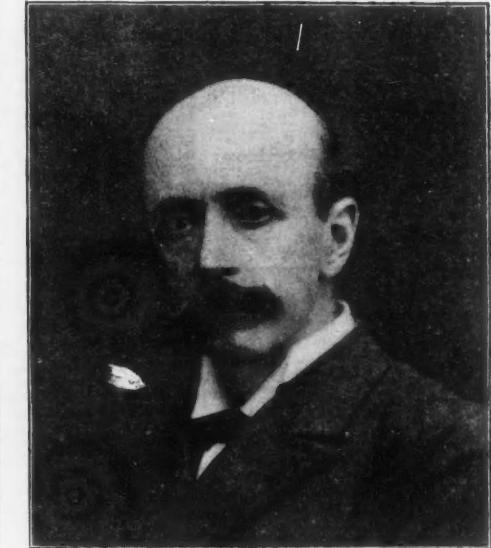
money is charged at games nowadays. They point to the good old times when everything was free, including prize-fighting, but in those days, as anybody who is acquainted with the history of sport knows, dishonesty was rampant. The pugilists were cheap men, easily bought. The pedestrians were in the same case. Nowadays sport, if professional, is usually clean.

The good old days of the big R. Q. T. road race were brought to mind last Saturday, when the Dunlop Trophy bicycle race was brought off. Ten years or so back the big event usually had two hundred or so contestants. On Saturday last there were barely fifty riders entered, but it is safe to say that this is about twice as many as would have entered two or three seasons ago. Cycling, it is fashionable to say, has turned from sport to a means of locomotion. Yet there is something more than mere locomotion in road racing. The successful road racer must have stamina, condition and skill. It is said by some that the sport places too great a strain on the heart, but probably the organ is given just as hard work in the case of rowing or football. It would be too much to hope that bicycle racing will ever resume its old-time prosperity, but we may see the game once more at something like popularity.

There is to be another race for the Canada Cup next year, and the rival yachts will be only thirty-footers. There is very great diversity of opinion as to the wisdom of thus cutting down the size of the boats, but the advocates of the reduction won the day. Perhaps the experiment will do no harm. It will, at least, settle a vexed question. If the change be made permanent it will have one good result in that the cost of racing for the cup will not be, as it has been in the past, almost prohibitive. Ten thousand dollars is about the smallest cost of any Canada Cup contestant up to date.

Polo at Sunlight Park drew two good-sized crowds. The every-day citizen of Toronto knows so much more about street cars than about horses that he is slow to evince an interest in the great East Indian game, but society has given its imprimatur and the elite are always on deck. There are not more than two or three thousand men in Toronto who can afford the money necessary to maintain a string of ponies, but any of us can enjoy a good game well played. Perhaps if the club management could see their way to repeating the experiment of allowing the public free admission the citizens would turn out in numbers, would take an interest in the game, and would finally arrive at the entrance-fee-paying stage. Of course there is no great need for financial profits at polo games, but it is not fair that the players, who have been already at large expense, should have to go down in their pockets every time they appear in public matches. Toronto has a well-merited reputation as a sporting center. It is not living up to it in the matter of polo.

OLYMPIAN.



The Right Hon. Earl Grey, the new Governor-General of Canada, from his latest photograph.

A Yankee Editor and the Marlbroughs.

THE editor of "Town Topics" New York, thus comments on the failure of the Duke of Marlborough to obtain the appointment as Governor-General of Canada: "Canadians were right in objecting to the appointment of the Duke of Marlborough as Governor-General. Canadian women were especially right, because the Duke has an American wife and her assuming the position of Vice Reine would lead to endless enmities, jealousies, faultfinding and backbiting. We can realize the situation by supposing that the wife of the President was an English lady of title. In India the American wife of the Viceroy did not matter, as the division of color is predominant. Canada is sure to come into the Union some day. Toronto is already an American city, though monastic Montreal remains French and quaint Quebec is medieval. But Canada must come voluntarily, convinced that uniting with us is for her best interests, and any squabbling about the rule of an American woman in the palace of the Governor-General would delay the happy consummation. Earl Grey, the brother-in-law of Governor-General Minto, has been wisely appointed, though he does not desire the position."

How fortunate it is that we benighted Canadians should have some far-seeing foreigner to point out our future for us! That the editor of "Town Topics" is no irresponsible person indulging in wild talk can readily be seen by the confidences that he evidently enjoys from Englishmen occupying high positions within the Empire. It is clear that Earl Grey has combed to him that, though he accepted the position as Governor-General, he did not really desire it. Is it not possible that the influence of the painstaking editor was brought to bear on the unwilling Earl and that acceptance naturally followed?

Over the Hotel Register.

"**U**ELL, if Johnny Jones isn't here! I wonder where he ever scrapes up enough to pay his board!"

"And here's Dicky Wynder, too. If he paid even a fraction of what he owes he wouldn't be spending his vacation at a first-class hotel."

"The Misses Blodgett. We'll be sure to be kept right up to date with all the scandal now."

"Mrs. Gowley. I wonder how she gets her dresses. They say there isn't a dressmaker in town who'll trust her for another cent."

"Miss Gowley. How dare she show her face here again, after the way she carried on with young Goslyn last year?"

"Oh, here are the Roundoups. Everybody is speculating about who's who, for it's perfectly apparent he can't possibly afford to dress her the way she dresses."

"J. Wright Roily. They say he's absolutely unscrupulous, and his treatment of his wife is a notorious scandal."

"Mrs. Fyrlie. I suppose her poor husband is just killing himself in the hot city so she can have a good time."

"Mr. and Mrs. Lipsitt. Have you heard the awfully ugly rumors about the way they treat each other?"

"Jimmy Goslyn. Wonder how many times they'll have to put him out of the咄咄 this year?"

"Egerly Edgerby. Hump! I might have expected it when I saw that Mrs. Roundoup was here."

"Mrs. Lassau. Well, if that little widow isn't married before the summer is over I miss my guess."

"Well, dear, I'm awfully glad to see there's so many nice people here."

"Yes, indeed. It's always so much pleasanter to feel you're among friends than a lot of strangers who really don't know anything about."

THE LAST ARRIVAL



Quartette in the Rear—Gosh! It's queer how that fellow butts in everywhere.

TORONTO SATURDAY NIGHT.

More About Beck.

The latest development in the now celebrated Beck case is the apology of Sir Forrest Fulton, the judge who sentenced Beck at his first trial in 1896, and who as counsel for the Crown conducted the prosecution of John Smith, the real criminal, in 1877. The judge's explanation and defense of his conduct occupies a column and a quarter in the London "Times" and thus concludes:

"Mr. Beck had on overwhelming evidence the fairest of all possible trials. . . . It was never suggested that Beck had any alibi as to any of the ten charges laid against him in the indictment which I tried, and I thought that the defence were seeking to draw the jury away from the real issue—viz., whether all or any of the ten charges laid in the indictment were proved—by calling an alibi as to something not in issue before them. . . . I considered this issue was wholly immaterial, and, in accordance with the well-known rule of law, I excluded the evidence. It only could be material on the assumption that the man who committed the one crime must have committed the other, and upon this point I was of opinion there was no sort of proof before me."

This "explanation" must strike any fair-minded person as utterly absurd. Sir Forrest Fulton had before him the evidence that had been brought out in the Police Court, wherein witnesses for the Crown had sworn that they recognized John Smith in the person of Adolf Beck—and the handwriting expert had positively sworn that the writing on the bogus cheques of 1877—which was definitely known to be the work of Smith—was done by the same hand as that which drew the bogus cheques which Beck was accused of passing. How, with this record of the Police Court evidence before him, could he regard the efforts of the defence to prove an alibi as an attempt to confuse the issue, and as such to be overruled? It seems almost certain that the judge in this case was as determined to secure a conviction as were the police officers.

Let it be clearly noted that Sir Forrest Fulton refused to regard Adolf Beck as John Smith when such a stand would have assured the immediate acquittal of the innocent prisoner, and yet, when Beck was convicted, the judge signed an order for his imprisonment which contained a statement that he was the man who had been convicted in 1877! From this it would seem that judge and prosecution worked together to secure a conviction by labelling Beck as Smith when it was convenient to do so, and taking the label off whenever it would be likely to enable the victim to escape.

One of Sir Forrest Fulton's reasons for regarding Beck as guilty was that the prisoner was a person who was "glad to borrow five shillings." Surely this is an overwhelming reason why a man should be guilty of stealing rings from women of the street! But even this statement of the judge in reference to Mr. Beck's monetary means is entirely false—and Sir Forrest Fulton should have known it to be false, if he had taken the trouble to read the report of the constable who arrested Beck in 1896. The constable's report to his superiors reads:

"I searched him, and found on him this brown leather pocket-book, with silver mounting and the initials 'A. B.', a £10 note, a £5 note, an Army and Navy Stores ticket, 30s. in gold, 2s. 6d. in silver, a knife, a tobacco-box, and some visiting cards with the name of 'A. Beck, 139 Victoria street.' He gave his name and address before I found the cards. . . . I looked through all the papers at the prisoner's address; I made very careful search to try and find some cheques. I found no paper with the name and address of any woman, no cheque and no bill form. I have been in this case throughout. No single article of property belonging to any of the ten different women has been traced to the prisoner's possession."

That doesn't look very much as if the prisoner was a man who "was glad to borrow five shillings," nor does it look like abject poverty when he paid his lawyer more than fifteen hundred dollars for defending him.

I have given but two samples of the judge's variety of excuse. The whole column and a quarter which he takes up in the "Times" is made up of a most wearisome number of like attempts to wriggle, dodge, bluff and explain his bungling away.

So far the authorities of the Home Office have not followed Sir Forrest Fulton's plan of endeavoring to explain responsibility away. They still maintain a cautious silence, neither denying nor admitting anything, though the entire press of Great Britain is demanding that a most sweeping investigation be at once ordered. The warmest friends of the Government explain this inactivity by pointing out that it is necessary for the officials to make themselves thoroughly familiar with all the facts connected with the case—for otherwise they would not be able to order an enquiry that could guard against the possibility of certain unsatisfactory departments escaping overhauling. The critics of the Government, on the other hand, hold that the Home Secretary is taking every precaution to prevent any damaging testimony against his various departments from coming out—in other words, that he is trying to cover up anything that is likely to prove unpleasant. It would seem that the latter explanation of the delay is the more likely. There is also a rumor at present going the rounds of the English papers that the Home Office, aided by Scotland Yard, is endeavoring to trump up another charge against Mr. Beck, not at all connected with the frauds of John Smith, but concerning Beck's numerous business transactions before his arrest and subsequent imprisonment. Whether there is any truth in this rumor is not at present known; but it is significant that Beck has gone on a "holiday" trip to his home in Norway. Evidently he is taking no chances of undergoing any further experiences with English justice.

It is safe to predict that later developments in this case will be of a nature likely to make necessary further "explanations" by Sir Forrest Fulton and other—and higher—officials responsible for the administration of the laws of Great Britain.

(Note.—The two previous articles concerning this celebrated case appeared in the "Saturday Night" issues of September 3rd and 10th.—Ed.)

The Code of Honor.

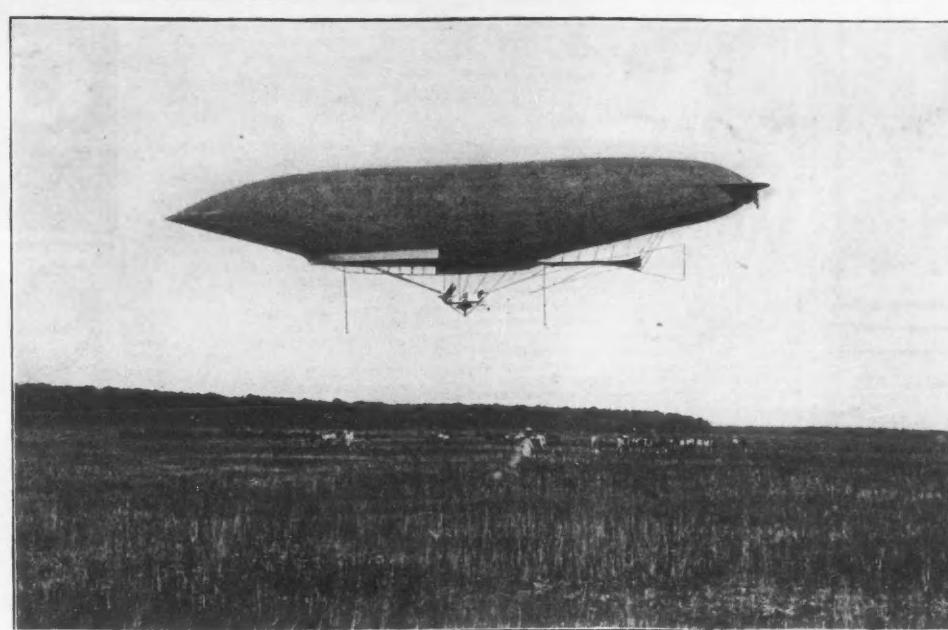
WHAT is honor? A word. What is that word, honor? Air. A trim reckoning!—who hath it? He that died o' Wednesday." So fat Jack Falstaff. Honor, indeed, is a mere scutcheon—breath of air—noting—but withal it is the strongest ethical force, the only observed code of morals in modern society. We may laugh with Falstaff, but our thoughts run rather with Harry Percy, whose honor was his life and who bethought:

"It were an easy leap To pluck bright honor from the pale-faced moon Or dive into the bottom of the deep, Where fathom-line could never touch the ground And pluck up drowned honor by the locks."

In theory Christendom accepts the ten commandments as the rule of moral conduct, but in practice it is the code of honor, not that of Moses, that we follow. The code of honor is an historical growth; a set of unformulated rules, whose only sanction is public opinion, and yet which are inveterated in Western civilization. Unlike the code of Moses the code of honor is practicable and not too difficult for ordinary human nature. It does not set its ideals high, but holds them within reach. It is lenient toward human weakness, especially of the flesh. Lying it does not prohibit except in special circumstances. Honor allows a man to lie, even upon oath, to save a woman's name, but forbids him to lie in order to injure another person or to save himself from answering for his own actions. Honor prohibits theft of any sort and binds a man to a stricter punctiliousness in this regard than the Mosaic commandment, for there are ways of getting money which do not violate the commandment and yet are frowned upon by honor. Honor, above all, forbids cowardice, moral or physical, and imposes the deepest dye of turpitude on any kind of sneaking. A man's valor and a woman's virtue are the two points of greatest concern to honor, and about these two points the code of honor turns.

The code of honor is not logical. In respects it is contradictory. Any theologian can tear it to pieces. It is open to the ridicule of a Falstaff and the sneers of a cynic. Perhaps, in part, it rests on hypocrisy. Perhaps it lays too much stress on some virtues and not enough on others. But there is this main thing to say about honor—it has power to keep men straight when the laws of Church and State are impotent.

Gerald—I claim to be a gentleman. Geraldine—But we all haven't your imagination.



Lebaudy's latest airship in full flight at a height of 120 feet.

La Jaune, the Latest Lebaudy Dirigible Balloon.

THE new "Yellow," the latest balloon of 1904, the property and invention of the Lebaudys, and the one that is entered in the St. Louis races, made its first free ascension late last month. At six o'clock on the morning of its ascent, the aeronaut, Juchmes, made his preparations. After a minute inspection had been made of all the most important details, the dirigible balloon was taken from its shed into the sunlight to be warmed for a quarter of an hour before making the ascent. Then it was towed to the usual point of departure, where it was anchored. The guide rope was hauled into the basket, the motor started, and at three minutes past eight Mr. Juchmes gave the command to "let go." The yellow balloon rose slowly to an altitude of about 120 feet, where it found its equilibrium, then pointed steadily toward the south-east against the wind which, although very gentle at the surface of the ground, had a speed of from 24 to 25 feet per second where the balloon was floating.

This first ascension was made in order to try the new improvements which had been made on this model and to find out how they affected the balloon. It was the first experiment with the balloon free, and for that reason Mr. Juchmes was satisfied merely to perform a few evolutions above the neighboring island of Moisson, for a few minutes only and at a moderate speed.

This trial was sufficient to discover that the new "Yellow" has an excellent horizontal dirigibility on account of its new rudder, which is larger than the old one. At the same time its stability, which was very good during the previous year, has been greatly improved by the vertical planes. The "ventilator," which is driven by the engine and which makes it possible to pump air into the compensating chamber, and, in consequence, to weight the balloon at will in order to descend, is a new device which worked very well. Because of the action of this ventilator, the balloon is completely under control, so far as the altitude is concerned at which it may be required to navigate.

At a quarter past eight, after having performed several evolutions with remarkable ease, the new balloon returned to its exact point of departure. The descent was made by the aid of the ventilator until within ninety feet of the ground. Then the guide rope was brought into use and the balloon descended to earth by the worksman.

In this first ascension the aeronaut, Mr. Juchmes, was assisted by a mechanic and a ropeman who had charge of the various planes. Mr. Paul Lebaudy and the engineer, Julliot, were present at these trials. This performance of the new balloon is the first free ascension of a dirigible balloon in 1904 in all Europe.

A few days after the first ascent, "La Jaune" narrowly escaped destruction. The aeronaut, Juchmes, made an ascent at Moisson, but was obliged to come down because of the gale that was blowing. After the descent the balloon was fastened to a tree, and while there was no one in it, it tore loose and rose to a considerable height, then drifted toward the sea. Several automobiles started in pursuit of the balloon, which descended at Serquigui, forty-four miles away from the scene of the ascent. It caught in the trees, but was not seriously injured, although a number of repairs had to be made in the bag.

The Feminine Club.

SOME years ago Mrs. Alec Tweedie, who was writing letters for an English "magazine for ladies" and who in the course of her pilgrimage came to Canada, stated that striking feature among the women of the country is the absence of the club. She is quite correct in the observation, as any Canadian woman who has lived in either England or the United States and has keenly realized our comparatively clubless condition will readily testify. As might be expected, the United States possesses the most imposing and most influential feminine organizations.

But a feature of women's work in the smaller United States is the book club, which is interesting not only for its excellencies, but for its vagaries. The book club, be it remarked, is on a lower level than any of the patriotic societies, such as the Daughters of the American Revolution and the Colonial Dames, which are to be mentioned with bated breath in a land which recognizes that all women are born free and superior. The receptions given by the various chapters are usually extremely luxurious, the marvelous gowns and smilax-wreathed tables adorned with American Beauties being of a sumptuousness that would have startled and alarmed the severely plain ladies who sailed on the "Mayflower."

But the book club, while it contributes to "eulchaw," sometimes assumes a fearsome aspect which gives occasion for many a shaft from George Ade. I have a programme of the season's work from one of these worthy societies in a city somewhat smaller than Toronto. The dear ladies are going to devote the autumn and winter to a study of Germany, meaning thereby the history, art, philosophy, literature and religion of the Kaiser's Empire. Truly this is a wide prospect for one winter's work, but it may be that ladies rush in and club where savants would fear to tread. I remember attending a meeting held by a club of this serious nature when Tolstoi was supposed to be the subject of an afternoon's discussion. In the early stages of the proceedings some one inadvertently mentioned "The Kreutzer Sonata," whereupon a pale spinster with goggles declared it was an improper book which no lady could afford to admit having read. The essay-

ist of the occasion turned a lovely rose color and said things about narrow-minded people who were behind the times, and there ensued a cheerful little war which was worth many literary reflections, and ended only with the appearance of the refreshments, which were the most suitable viands imaginable, with caviare sandwiches and something dispensed from a real live samovar. No, we have not the feminine book club yet, but when we have the money Canadian women also shall have their Gorky societies and their Ibsen associations.

CANADIENNE.

Madge—Of course, you're pretty, but how do you know you will be the belle of the beaches this season?

Marjorie—Why, isn't Charlie a summer resort correspondent?

What Readers Undergo.

Veracious Extracts from Columns of a Daily.

RUSSIANS UTTERLY ANNIHILATED.

Japs Slaughter 80,000.

Chefoo, Sept. 7.—A wonderful battle raged here all day to (Continued on Page 13.)

JUMPED A THOUSAND YARDS.

Hurled Himself Over Pike's Peak—Asks for Favorite Breakfast Food.

Colorado Springs, Sept. 7.—With a wild maniacal shriek (Continued on Page 8.)

GIANTS WALLOP PIRATES.

Mathewson a Lallycooper—Pirates on the Kinkydink.

New York.

The score:

R. I.B. P.O. A. E.
Browne, r.f. 0 0 0 0 0

(Continued on last page.)

—Town Topics.



It looks as if Laurier were going to the country.

Two Negatives.

HERE is a woman writer who has a gentle weakness for telling about a New England spinster bearing a startling resemblance to Euclid's definition of a line, who is engaged for years and years to a worthy young man who is in the shoe business and who is prevented from entering upon the holy estate of matrimony by the necessity of providing for infirm parents or an ailing aunt. In the course of time or eternity the encumbrance is removed and then the lover finds that he is profoundly in love with a younger and a fairer maiden, usually the niece of the fiancee of his salad days. Now Mary E. Wilkins, as most people still call her, would find a romance quite after her own fashion if she were to visit the small Ontario town of Camden, which is just about four miles from Lake Erie and not many leagues from the Detroit River. It seems to be the proper thing to inform the reader when a printed narrative is founded on fact, although I never could see the reason for falling into such statements. But I hasten to follow the example of my betters and solemnly assure those whose patience has carried them thus far that David Matthews and Martha Hume are living unto this day in the extremely dull town of Camden, and that their story is even as I set it forth.

Martha is one of the best milliners between St. Thomas and Detroit, and it is her valiant efforts with wire and ribbon, to say nothing of chiffon, which have kept the proverbial wolf entirely clear of the small cottage in which she and "the Widow Hume" have lived ever since Martha was a very small girl. In fact, so successful has Martha been in manufacturing the headgear of feminine Camden that the wolf has never come within hawing distance of the white verandah, and Miss Martha Hume is treated with deep respect in the Empire Bank, where she has a rapidly growing account. But while Miss Martha's shop is at least twice in the year an object of absorbing interest to the women of Camden and the surrounding townships, it is Miss Martha's romance which has made her a kind of local curiosity.

Twelve years ago, when Martha weighed twenty pounds less than she does to-day, the people of Knox Church began to notice how faithfully David Matthews kept watch at the church door and how eager he was to join the "leading alto" as soon as her pale blue ribbons made their appearance. The devotion of Mr. Matthews was not a matter of surprise, for Martha had a remarkably fresh complexion as well as a mellow voice and a talent for hats. She was already a person of some importance, and when a quartette from the Knox Church choir went out to add to the harmony of country tea-meetings Martha was the most effective member and her voice came out especially strong in such selections as "Moonlight on the Lake." The Knox Church of Camden had long ago been converted to organs and modern anthems, while the quartette was encouraged in its foreign tours to give selections that were surprisingly secular. It was on their return from a tea-meeting in Moortown that David was led to propose that Martha should give up the arduous life of a Camden milliner and devote her energies to making his home bloom like the magenta roses on the bonnets that bloom in the spring. Both David and Martha were practical young persons, and before the Hume cottage was reached they were planning for a vegetable garden and discussing whether the parlor furniture should be olive green or crimson. In the latter arrangement David was peculiarly interested, for he filled an important place in the furniture factory of Rogers Bros. and was almost in a position to buy the "Belton place," which would be sold pretty cheap on account of Jim Belton's being so anxious to leave town.

It was in the days before engagements were announced, but as Martha and her mother discussed matters matrimonial over the breakfast dishes Mrs. Hume said, "I'll just slip over and tell Miss Banks before dinner and then the whole of Camden'll know it by six o'clock." Miss Banks lived faithfully up to her reputation and added such wholly unwarranted information as "the wedding's going to be in May and Martha'll be married in pale blue with forget-me-nots in her hat." The wedding, as a matter of fact, was arranged for June, but David was seized with an attack of typhoid fever and was not "up and around" until the first week in August. Then Mrs. Hume fell down and hurt her right knee so seriously that Martha suggested the wisdom of waiting until winter was over, as times were bad and the factory was not doing so well. David consented with a degree of sulkiness which led to his absenting himself for two weeks from the Hume household. When he returned on a Tuesday evening he was justly indignant to find that Rev. Henry Walker, the young Baptist minister, had been "taken to board" and was already very much at home, reading nightly choice selections from the Toronto paper and expatiating in an interesting style on Dominion politics to Mrs. Hume, who was a staunch Grit and thought that the country would never be right until "those Tories got their deserts and were put out." Mr. Walker, it is true, was so far imbued with a sense of the fitness of things as to retire with Mrs. Hume to the dining-room and leave David to conciliate his indignant sweetheart, who considered his fortnight's absence an insult which no Camden young woman could lightly forgive. However, he had received a salutary lesson and his visits for the next four months were as frequent as they were uncomfortable, until, at last, Martha openly confessed that her feminine heart had changed ownership and was in possession of the young minister, who had given evidences of his affection but was too honorable to speak out so long as David was the legitimate lover.

Then it was that David's slumbering stubbornness awoke and he declared, with his jaw firmly set, "You can marry the mean critter if you like to break your word. But I have my opinion of a woman who can't keep a promise and of a person who steals other men's sweethearts." No other answer could have so restored Martha's pride, for the Humes were of a breed that regarded a promise as no light matter. "If you won't give me back my word," said the girl slowly, "I'll keep it." So she did, and the young Baptist minister went away to Michigan the next month and in the following October married a pretty little girl in Bay City. Martha gave no sign of caring about the sudden wedding, but just before Christmas she declared that she must have a change and went away to London to visit her Cousin Bessie, as brown-eyed and fluffy-haired a maiden as ever worked mischief in a quiet household. Bessie set to work upon David's unromantic nature, and Mrs. Hume became uneasy when she saw that David was bringing Bessie bags of chocolates (bonbon boxes were unknown in Camden) and that her niece's visit was lengthening into months.

"I don't care," said Martha stonily, "and if I don't mind, you needn't."

There was a triumphant glitter, however, in Martha's eyes when David, with much stammering, made it plain that he had transferred his allegiance to the vivacious Bessie.

"You don't care for me," he said sullenly; "you'd be much happier if I wasn't around at all."

"That's not the question, David Matthews. You threw it up to me that I wanted to break my word and now you want to do worse, for it was you who did the asking. You're not going to have Bessie, for I've scared her out of it and she's going back to London to-morrow." Bessie, who really regarded David as a rather tiresome young man, had been effectively alarmed by her strenuous relative, and departed in haste, leaving David in a mood to curse the young person for not having played the unclerical part of Lochinvar. This happened ten years ago and David and Martha are still engaged, although the latter refuses to "name the day" and David, it must be admitted, has ceased to be urgent and never refers to the parlor furniture. The pastor of Knox Church no longer wonders what his fee will be, and even Miss Banks has given up idle speculation as to the trimming on the wedding gown. Mrs. Hume silences all neighborly curiosity with the dignified declaration, "Well, I'm sure if they're satisfied other folks have no reason to complain."

CANADIENNE.

Jottings of an Old Maid.

It is easier to live without a man than with one. A hasty marriage is the root of all evil. He who believes he understands all things, let him study woman.

The man who marries for a pretty face very often becomes a confirmed dyspeptic.

It is cheaper

Wherever the Union Jack Waves
Hunyadi Janos
 is looked upon as the standard cure for
CONSTIPATION
 Half a tumblerful taken in the morning on rising brings
 gentle, sure and ready relief.

Anecdotal.

Archbishop Ryan of Philadelphia is noted for the fatherly interest that he takes in the members of the clergy; but with it all he has the faculty of administering a rebuke when it is necessary to shrewd, kind and severe. One of the very few parishes that has a parish on the outskirts of the Quaker City was noted for the long periods of absence that he took from his parish; in fact, it occurred so often that it became a matter of common talk. One day this man called on the Archbishop and asked for a month's leave of absence, saying that the doctor had recommended a change of air and scene. The Archbishop looked up with a quizzical look in his eye and said: "Well, I make the suggestion that you go to your parish and stay there. I think that would be a complete change of air and scenery."

Ex-Senator Pritchard of North Carolina, whose marriage to a Washington woman occurred just before the last Christmas holidays, recently related this incident to one of Mrs. Pritchard's schoolgirl friends: Having an engagement with some politicians at the New Willard Hotel, the Senator asked that dinner be had a little earlier than usual, whereupon Major Pritchard gave orders that it be served at once. One of the meat courses was baked chicken, of which the Senator is particularly fond. After making a gallant effort to masticate a piece of chicken breast, Mr. Pritchard placed his knife and fork on his plate, and smilingly looking up at his wife said: "My dear, this chicken is but half cooked." "I am sorry, Senator," said Mrs. Pritchard, "but as I don't need much, we'll just eat the half that's cooked."

The late James T. Lewis, war Governor of Wisconsin, took a deep interest in bombastic and hifalutin rhetoric. He knew by heart a number of political speeches of the standard mold, and to hear him quote these speeches was amusing, for he injected into their delivery not a little mock fire and fury. One of the speeches in Mr. Lewis's collection was made in the Lincoln campaign. Its climax ran: "Build a worm fence around a winter's supply of summer weather; catch the clouds from the sky with a teacup; catch a thunderbolt in a blander; break a hurricane to harness; ground-sluice an earthquake; lasso an avalanche; pin a lid on the crater of an active volcano; hive all the stars in a nail-keg; hang the ocean on a grapevine to dry; put the sun in a pocket; turn up eternity in a woodpecker's nest; 'T' let signs on the sun and moon; but never—never for a moment, sir—delude yourself with the idea that any ticket or party can beat 'ern."

John Jacob Astor was talking at the Newport reading-room about the humor of the college. "My class at Harvard was '88," Mr. Astor said, "and we had in '88 a typical college humorist. He and I, one autumn day, took a long walk in the country. At noon we stopped for luncheon at a little inn. We were placed at a long table with a dozen persons, and places at the head that the soup were set before us. In my soup there was not a pea, but in my friend's there was one. He, all of a sudden, started everybody by leaping up, peeling off his coat, beginning, as seemed, a regular disrobing act. 'Here,' said I, 'what are you about?' 'Why,' said he, unfastening his necktie, 'I am going in after that pea.'

Congressman Stephenson told this one: Willie Stinson, while editor of a paper at Ashland, Wis., fell in love with the step-daughter of the publisher. The old man tried in vain to get old Stinson, and finally discharged him. Stinson went to Milwaukee and worked there for about three months. The young woman explained to all friends that the engagement was dissolved. Finally Stinson went back to Ashland by train, rode on horseback, and drove to the Congregational church, where the pretty step-daughter of the publisher met him. She was surrounded by numerous girl friends. Stinson had been recognized by several people as he rode to the church, and he was in a hurry to have the ceremony performed. "Do you want the complete service?" enquired the minister. "Cut it down to a stick," replied Stinson, in printers' English. The preacher was amazed; but he understood and soon the knot was tied.

The recent death of Wilson Barrett, the English actor, reminds me of this story of one of my theatrical friends from London: Sir Henry Irving, happening to meet Barrett one day, remarked, with the Irving manner: "Ah, Barrett, what have you been playing?" "Hamlet," answered Barrett, with the Barrett manner. "Yes," said Barrett. "The Hamlet you are from?" Sir Henry. "I say, Irving," said Barrett, a bit nettled, "do you think you are the only actor that can play 'Hamlet'?" "No," replied Irving, quickly, "no, Barrett, my boy, but I know that you are the only actor who can't."

"The warrants of her Majesty's trademen are all suspended until after the Westminster election, in order that they may not be coerced, as has been the case on similar occasions. The Comptroller is, of course, a Whig," —John Bull," July 15, 1837.

"Lord Wellington is said to have thus addressed Major Fremantle on the departure of that officer from Spain: 'Get my friend, if you can, a speedy passage.' But it is probable that I shall be in France as soon as you arrive in England, and thence you may expect to hear from me next," —"Bell's Weekly Messenger," July 11, 1818.

"A violent dispute is said to have arisen between the lawyers and the tailors, owing to the practice that is generally carried on among the latter of selling their goods in bags which are exactly similar in make and color to the bags the former carry down to Westminster Hall. The lawyers plead ancient custom in favor of an exclusive privilege; the tailors set up modern usage. The legal gentlemen say that theirs is a profession of eminence, and cannot afford to be hampered by the sons of the shepherds insist upon it that their pursuits are much more calculated to improve the happiness of men of all descriptions. The lawyers further urge that it is by their professional exertions men are covered from the attempts of fraud, the tailors rejoice that they do much more for the cover of backs," —"Evening Post," July 14, 1804.

"On Monday evening a singular circumstance took place at Redruth. About seven o'clock the main street of that town was visited by a shower of small yellow flies, which fell so thick as to cause great annoyance to persons walking there at the time. They bit or stung severely the faces and hands of those within their alighted. It is rather singular that they confined their visitation to the High street alone," —Plymouth "Journal," Monday, July 29, 1837.

Wedding Invitations

Visiting Cards, At-Home Cards, etc., are a specialty with us. We guarantee our fine

Copperplate Engraving

to be equal to the highest grade London or New York art. Call or send for samples.

WM. TYRRELL & CO.
 8 King Street West, Toronto.

LADY GAY'S COLUMN**Down the Labrador.**

We were talking about the Labrador trip when a lady asked, "What had you to eat? Salt pork and cod, I suppose?" That was her idea of roughing it. The cook on the ex-sealer would have indignantly repudiated her remark, for he rather fancied himself, and got up some wonderful desserts, the piece de resistance being a sponge pudding which masqueraded under many an alias. It was "black cap" when the bottom of the mould was strewn with dried currants; plum, when the raisins maintained respectful distances from one another; and cabinet when the fruit was in a pulp. In come on the unblushing effrontry of a hardened criminal, careless whether one knew of its falseness. There was excellent provision for healthy appetites and it was a shame to call the nice biscuits "sinkers," as we did. Those who imagined that roughing it meant salt junk and dried beans, tea and biscuits, a carbou brown stew and freshly jiggled flounders, who came up on the jigger with the most amazement look on their popping brown eyes, as much as to say: "Gracious! What's got me now?" The sport of jiggling for fish is very primitive—a cruel bunch of hooks and a great silk fish on one end, a line and you are slowly jerking at the other. No bait, only the curiosity of cod or flounder or some less edible sea creature, and the little splashing silver fish. They have a slang expression hereabouts for the playful He's who tells tales to deceives. "He's really cooking," said one of the Labrador one hears. "Quit jiggling when a fisherman tells doubtful yarns. Many a whisky sculpin, a good flat flounder or a stray unvary wayward fish was jiggled to the deck of the ex-sealer on the way down the Labrador.

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"At a dinner lately given

TORONTO SATURDAY NIGHT.



In a few weeks musical affairs will resume their wonted activity, and by the middle of October events may be expected to gallop apace. At present but little news with the professional community is exceedingly dull. Our societies are considering their programmes and the teachers are making efforts to re-assemble their clientele, which is always disorganized by the holiday season. I am not in a position yet to promise much for the coming season, but a calm confidence predicts a good series of orchestral concerts and more than usually liberal offerings of interesting works from local effort. There will be a slender contribution of grand opera in English, and perhaps a surfeit of comic opera and musical farces. A novelty which will be awaited with intelligent curiosity is the signs 13th Psalm, while the Mendelssohn Choir will sing. More than ordinary interest will attach to the performance because your up-to-date critics has come to the conclusion that Liszt is at his greatest in sacred music.

Mr. J. W. Baumann, the well-known violin teacher, has returned from the Georgian Bay, where he has passed a pleasant vacation. The trip has thoroughly re-established his health, and he will resume his teaching practice at his studio at Nordheimer's.

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creating and leading great orchestras. For sixty-two years he has been before the public as an interpreter of good music. In his sixth year he was giving recitals on the violin. In his sixtieth year he is still in the musical world of music, regards him as its dean. In 1862 he became conductor of the Brooklyn Philharmonic. America scarcely knew what an orchestra was in 1894. Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Washington, Chicago, Minneapolis and other cities have numbered symphonies founded on the Thomas model, following the Thomas ideals, acknowledging indebtedness to the Thomas inspiration. In 1891, when he organized the Chicago Orchestra it played at an annual loss of \$100,000. In 1894 it has become self-sustaining in receipts, and the people have subscribed \$750,000 to make permanent feature of the city." Mr. Russell goes on to say: "Mr. Thomas was the first orchestra leader in the world to introduce the low pitch, by which the orchestral tone has been so much dignified and improved. All have it now. He was the first to introduce the practice of bowing together, by which unison is secured. Nearly all 'bow' to-day now. He is the only orchestral leader that plays classic compositions with the trills and figure ornaments as originally written by the old masters. He is the only orchestra whose members have no other business (teaching aside) except the orchestra and his is the only orchestra that regularly rehearses four times a week. In brief his life has been resolutely consecrated to one object, the advancement of the cause of good music. He has brought good music into every corner of the world." Looking back some thirty years ago in the musical history of Toronto seems strange, but perhaps we might hardly fail to remember that Mr. Thomas and his orchestra once played here a magnificent programme to total receipts of sixty-two dollars!

Much curious information regarding the origin and development of military bands in England is contained in E. G. Farmer's "Memories of the Royal Artillery Band," just issued by Messrs. Boosey. He gives his opinion that the employment of the fife in the English armies was the first step towards the formation of the military band. The chief honors apparently were bestowed on the drummers, and the kettle-drums were mounted in the seventeenth century on carriages; the kettle-drummer was paid four shillings a day and his uniform cost no less than £250. The smart dressing of bandsmen was apparently considered important; in the eighteenth century it became the fashion to engage black men to play drums, and they were often dressed in a manner that would be considered grotesque to us now. The band of the Royal Artillery included one formed of small bells hung on a crosspiece of a pole, and commonly known as "Jingling Johnnie." These musicians were dressed in extravagant Eastern style, with gorgeous slashed tunics, bright-colored loose jackets, and high feathered turbans.

After a year's trial of a new kind of harp which it was hoped would supersede the instrument now in use, the Paris Conservatory has concluded that the old style is better. This old-style harp is the one invented by Erard in 1820; it has pedals which enable the player to alter the pitch of a string by a semitone or two. The new harp does away with the pedals and increases the number of strings so that there is one for each semitone. But Pierre Salo writes in the "Tempo" that it was shown at the Conservatory examination that the tone lacks the fullness, and has lost the strength, of the older instrument, and that it is more difficult to execute on it arpeggios, scales and repeated notes.

Miss Lina D. Adamson has resumed her classes for violin at the Conservatory of Music.

Mr. P. J. McAvay has just returned from New York, and re-opened his classes on September 12. Mr. McAvay has been very successful in securing positions for a number of his



A Buffalo gentleman who was in Toronto last spring was so fascinated by the "sport of kings" as Indian horse racing that he thought it decided to be present at the Fall Race Meet. He was also delighted with a suit purchased from Levy Bros., corner of Scott and Colborne, and has written them to select a tweed from their fine stock and make it up, ready to try on when he arrives.

It happened at one of the banquets to the members of the International Press Conference Commission that De Olivera of Argentina was successfully regarding a beaver hat that had been crushed out of all resemblance to a hat. "Some one sat on it," he explained to his sympathizers.

"Cheer up!" said Sir Hugh Glazebrook, the Scotch editor. "Suppose you had had it on at the time!"

INCORPORATED TORONTO W. J. A. BOYD, R.C.M.G.
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CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC
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Affiliated with Toronto University,
DR. EDWARD FISHER, Musical Director.

Conservatory will Re-open on the First of September

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Engagements accepted in Ontario and Concerts. Teaching resumed in Voice Culture and Singing September 1, 1904. Address the Toronto Conservatory of Music, Toronto, Ontario, Canada.

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DONALD M. BARTON, Phys. Director.

MISS MARY D. KEMP

Late of the Royal Conservatorium of Music, Leipzig, Germany.

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Teacher of Mandolin, Guitar, Banjo and Violin.

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LINA D. ADAMSON

SOLO VIOLINIST AND TEACHER

Address Conservatory of Music. After 1st Oct., 12 Meredith Crescent, Rosedale.

MINNIE G. CONNOR, A.T.C.M.

Teacher of VIOLIN

STUDIO—Toronto Conservatory of Music.

EDUCATIONAL

Upper Canada College

Canada's National School for Boys

FOUNDED 1829.

Deer Park

Principal—HENRY W. AUDEN, M.A., formerly Scholar of Christ's College, Cambridge. Late Sixth Form Master of Fettes College, Edinburgh.

The College re-opens for the Autumn Term on Thursday, September 8th, 1904.

The regular staff comprise 14 graduates of English and Canadian Universities, with additional special Instructors.

4 acres of grounds and complete equipment. Separate Infirmary Building for cases of illness. Physician and Trained Nurse.

Separate Preparatory School Building for boys between the ages of 9 and 13, with separate Staff and equipment.

Examinations for Entrance Scholarships will be held on Saturday, September 10th, Special Studio for sons of old pupils.

For calendar and particulars apply to THE BURSAK, Upper Canada College, Deer Park, Toronto.

A master will be in attendance at the College each Thursday from 4 to 4:30 p.m. to enter pupils and give information.

TRIPP

THE GREAT CANADIAN PIANIST

Studio for lessons—Toronto Conservatory of Music.

MISS JENNIE E. WILLIAMS

FEMALE

Pupil of William Shakespeare, London, Eng.

Teacher of Singing, Toronto Conservatory of Music, season commencing Sept. 1904.

For terms, dates, etc., address Toronto Conservatory of Music, or 103 Huron Street.

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(Late of Leipzig.)

Is prepared to receive a limited number of pupils.

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Voice Breathing, Lieder and Diction.

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SOLO 'CELLIST

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Down town Studio—Bell Piano Warerooms—146 Yonge Street.

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Teacher in the Advanced Grades of Piano Playing.

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MR. ARTHUR INGHAM

World's Finest Concert Organist.

Organist and Choirmaster of the Church of the Redeemer, Toronto.

Advanced Piano and Organ Lessons.

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J. W. F. HARRISON

Organist and Choirmaster St. Simon's Church.

Choir Teacher of the Ontario Ladies' College.

Teacher of Piano, Organ, and Drums.

Concerts at the Royal Alexandra Theatre.

September 17, 1904

TORONTO SATURDAY NIGHT.

11

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SOCIETY

The marriage of Miss Molle Casey, eldest daughter of Mrs. George E. Casey, and Mr. Basil Carter of Moose Jaw, son of Captain Carter of Quebec, was celebrated quietly in St. George's Church last Saturday, Rev. Canon Cary officiating. Miss Casey was dressed in and given away by her uncle, Mr. R. W. Biggar. The bride's gown was of ivory duchess satin with trimmings and bertha of old rose point. She wore a white veil and orange blossoms, and carried white roses. Her jewelry included a pearl necklace, the gift of Captain and Mrs. Carter, and a turquoise bracelet, the gift of the groom. Miss Casey was attended by six maid-servants—Miss Biggar, Miss Norah Casey, Miss Lily Carter, Miss Christobel Robinson, Miss Jean Biggar and Miss Jean Casey. Dr. Carter, brother of the groom, was best man. The ushers were Mr. O. M. Biggar of Etobicoke, Mr. J. Lyon Biggar of Tillsonburg, Mr. Fred C. Biggar, Mr. H. S. Strathy and Mr. J. T. Somerville. After the ceremony the relatives of the bride and groom bade them bon voyage on their wedding journey at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Biggar. They expect to stop being down the St. Lawrence. The death of Colonel McLaren of Hamilton, whose daughter was to have been maid of honor, was so much regretted that the wedding festivities were not what had been arranged. Miss Molle Casey made her debut in Toronto during the occupancy of Government House by his Honor Sir Oliver Mowat, under the chaperonage of her aunt Miss Mowat.

Mr. and Mrs. Clinch are back from their summer on the St. Lawrence. Mr. and Mrs. Holley returned from Kentish, England, is the guest of Mr. C. Patterson. Mrs. and Miss Carveth are back from Go Home Bay. Miss Carveth has quite recovered from her serious illness.

Visitors to the Exhibition who saw the very efficient service rendered by Dr. Brefney O'Reilly, son of Dr. Charles O'Reilly at the hospital tent will be interested to learn that his friend in hearing of his appointment to the post of surgeon on the C. P. S.S. "Tartar." Dr. O'Reilly left this week for Vancouver, to sail on her next voyage.

Mrs. Salter Jarvis has returned from Newfoundland and is at Peregrine Hall, Maitland street.

Mr. and Mrs. Douglas Ridout have returned from their summer cottage at Norway.

The president and directors of the Ontario Jockey Club will entertain visitors and friends at luncheon to-day at

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CONFEDERATION
LIFE BUILDING,
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Visitors to the city should spend a night at Cook's Turkish Baths. Enjoy an invigorating Turkish bath and a refreshing sleep in a cozy, quiet sleeping-room—costs less than first-class hotel accommodation without a Turkish Bath.

An appetizing supper served in the cooking rooms.

Prices, 6 to 9 p.m., 75c. Before 6 p.m., during the day, or all night, including bed, \$1.00.

Cook's Turkish Baths
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Electric Baths

purify and cool the blood, producing a delightful feeling of exhilaration. During the warm weather you can have nothing better. Treat women and children only.

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OUR SPECIALS.

Business Suits, \$22.50
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WRITE US on a postal card for samples and self-measurement form.

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City Dairy

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C. B. PETRY, Proprietor.

A booklet containing 32 views of the Hudson River will be sent to any address free, postpaid, on receipt of five cents in stamps, by George H. Daniels, general passenger agent New York Central and Hudson River Railroad, New York.

PHONE
CITY DAIRY
North 2040.

the Woodbine at a quarter past one. A special car leaves the Queen's at 12.30.

Mrs. Edmund Phillips has welcomed her aunt, Mrs. Frederick Munro, on a visit. Mrs. Munro is to spend the winter with her niece.

Miss Hilda Boulton is visiting Mrs. Larratt Smith at her Muskoka home. Miss Boulton is visiting her sister, Mrs. Gilpin Brown, at Regina.

Over a score of years ago a party of what the natives called "Pennsylvania Dutch" instituted a camp in Muskoka. Since then the Pennsylvania Dutch, who are mostly Pittsburghers, have settled for the summer in Canada's playground. Very prominent among these was Mr. Standish, whose death occurred at his Pittsburg home on September 13. He will be greatly missed and regretted by the Muskoka colony.

Mr. E. H. Fitzhugh, the railway manager, Mrs. Mr. and Miss Fitzhugh were in town for a brief visit this week, the guests of Dr. and Mrs. Bruce Riddan.

Mr. and Mrs. Wallace Hellwell returned this week from their wedding trip and have taken apartments in Bloor street east.

Chief Justice Falconbridge and Mr. Cawthra Mulock are returning shortly to Toronto.

Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence Boyd are spending some months with Mrs. Boyd's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Edgar Jarvis, 89 Glen road.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Totten are to spend the winter at the Arlington.

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W. A. Murray & Company held their final opening on Wednesday of this week, and they are gorgeous indeed did a splendid big store look with handsome decorations of autumn foliage and myriads of electric bulbs forming innumerable arches, through which could be seen a vista of richness and choicest displays. In every direction the eye was entranced with some beautiful coloring, rich sheer, or priceless lace.

The evening wraps are exceedingly handsome and won much admiring comment. Many elaborate designs are shown, particularly striking one being in the new leatherette cloth broadcloth, with trimmings in the same shade. Some kimono models were exceedingly graceful and showed touches of exquisite embroidery.

Then in the fur garments, from the rare and almost priceless pelts to the more medium priced, the most costly demands can be supplied. Fur coats to grow in fashion and is introduced much of the handsome millinery. A stunning set of hat, cape, and bag of chinchilla was elaborately finished in black and white, leather bands applied sectionally on the cape; chinchilla fringe, large chenille buttons, and chenille hat of black chiffon velvet was closely studded on the under brim with the large chenille buttons, while a leather bandage on the crown and black and white paradise plumes completed it. The bag, a very quaint affair, was of the fur and leather with chenille buttons and stripes, and a large baggy muff—bright green velvet and gold ornaments giving the note of color.

The silks are something to marvel over in coloring and weaves, as the soft effects have superseded all other weaves. All of the new silks come in splendid wearing quality. It is to be a big silk season, as the silk gown is pre-eminent; the spot shows in the designs. While the three-color shot effect in coloring is very new, the chiffon taffeta and the chenille, chiffon taffeta and sheer chenille, are also charming, and the dainty dresses and brocaded gowns de chine for evening wear are equally lovely. The lace evening gown is shown in all of the fine makes in black and cream shades, and the exquisite lace laces are more profusely used than ever.

Broadcloths are the dressy cloths of the season, and of the imported costume come in the French broadcloths, and are elaborately embroidered. The deep ruffle effect is prominent, and small tucks above the hem are noticed; shirring abounds, and the skirts are long and full.

A Great Finish to a Great Parade.

One of the greatest displays in the Labour Day parade was that of the Dustless Method. Their four large horse-drawn wagons were much admired by the thousands along the line of parade.

This method of cleaning carpets, etc., without removal, has become a great boon to the thrifty housewife, and we would advise any that has not tried this method to do so, as it removes all the worry and trouble of house-cleaning.

Call them up by Phone Main 1413 and get full particulars on Compressed Air House Cleaning, or drop a card to the office, 59 and 61 Victoria street.

In St. Catharines, the Garden City of Canada, eleven miles from the Grand Trunk Railway, stands the historic St. Catharines Well, about which is woven many a romantic Indian legend, and whose curative properties are known far and wide throughout North America. The water of this famous saline water is considerably darker than sea water, but clear, sparkling and odorless, and is remarkable for its penetrative qualities.

These waters are a great specific for such diseases as rheumatism, gout, scrofula, neuralgia, liver troubles, skin diseases and cases of nervous prostration, and are especially valuable.

The treatment is conducted on the broadest possible lines, the idea being to assist nature as much as possible.

The use of these waters is the chief remedial agent, accompanied by static electricity, massage, exercise and rest.

All treatment is in charge of house physicians.

The baths are in a separate building connected with main building by a glass-covered corridor.

Full information, descriptive matter, and all particulars may be had on application to Grand Trunk office, Toronto.

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I have never had the good fortune to hear any finer orchestra than that of Theodore Thomas, judged by the perfection of its technique, the variety and beauty of its tone effects and color, and the absolute fidelity with which it responds to the indications of its director. Mr. Charles E. Russell, a writer in "Everybody's Magazine," pays a well-deserved tribute to Mr. Thomas, who was the first to reveal to the United States and Canada what orchestral playing should be. He says: "For four years the conductor, composer, innovator, student, philosopher, artist, and father of modern music on the Western continent, has been

creating and leading great orchestras. For sixty-two years he has been before the public as an interpreter of good music. In his sixth year he was giving recitals on the violin; in his sixtieth the international world of music regards him as its dean. In 1892, when he became conductor of the Brooklyn Philharmonic, America scarcely knew what an orchestra was; in 1904, Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Washington, Chicago, Minneapolis, and other cities have great symphony orchestras founded on the Thomas model, following the Thomas ideals, acknowledging indebtedness to the Thomas institution. In 1891 when he organized the Chicago Orchestra he played at an annual loss of \$100,000; in 1904 it has become self-sustaining in receipts, and the people have subscribed \$750,000 to make it a permanent feature of the city." Mr. Russell goes on to say: "Mr. Thomas is the most original leader in the world to introduce the low pitch by which the orchestral tone has been so much dignified and improved. All have it now. He was the first to introduce the practice of 'bowing together' by which unison is secured. Nearly all play together now. He is the only orchestral leader that has classic compositions with the titles and figure ornaments as originally written by the old masters. His is the only orchestra whose members have no other business (teaching aside) except the orchestra, and his is the only orchestra that regularly rehearses four times a week. In brief his life has been rendered consecrated to the advancement of the cause of good music. He has brought good music into every corner of the world." Looking back some thirty years ago in the musical history of Toronto seems strange, and is perhaps somewhat humiliating, to remember that Mr. Thomas and his orchestra once played here a magnificent program to total receipts of sixty-two dollars!

Much curious information regarding the origin and development of military music in England is contained in H. G. Farmer's "Memories of a Royal Artilleryman," just issued by Messrs. Bonsey. He gives his opinion that the employment of the bugle in the English armies was the first step towards the formation of the military band. The chief honors apparently were bestowed on the kettledrums and their players. Kettledrums were mounted in old London as in the principal cities of the United States and Canada. Mr. William Archer, in his review of the last musical season in London, explains the fact as follows: "So far as London is concerned musical progress is a dead product. The rage for speculation in this class of entertainment seriously restricts the number of theaters available for non-musical drama, and sends rent up to exorbitant figures. Extravagantly-paid artists and lavish costumes and scenery bribe the public to desert the non-musical theaters and their players after a short prosperity which is often purchased at a dead loss. Of course there is a good deal of wild speculation in non-musical drama as well, which is more or less harmful to legitimate and well-considered enterprise. But for one reason or another the bulk of the subsidies goes to musical production, and the artificial competition thus engendered is a clogging handicap upon the non-musical theater." Mr. Archer does not wholly explain the reason for the prevalence of the musical play. He has not taken into account the fact that the public gives practical evidence of preferring musical plays to the serious drama. Comic operas and musical farce may be subsidized occasionally, but it is absurd to suppose that managers and others would persist in producing either one or the other at a financial loss.

After a year's trial of a new kind of instrument, it is decided would supersede the instrument now in use, the Paris Conservatory has concluded that the old style is better. This old-style harp is the one invented by Erard in 1820; it has pedals which enable the player to alter the pitch of a string by a semitone or two. The new harp has a key with two pedals and increases the number of strings so that there is one for each semitone. But Pierre Salo writes in the "Tempt" that it was shown at the Conservatory examination that its tone lacks the fulness, and has only half the strength, of the older instrument, and that it is more difficult to execute on it arpeggios, scales and repeated notes.

Miss Lina D. Adamson has resumed her classes for violin at the Conservatory of Music.

Mr. P. J. McAvay has just returned home from New York, and re-opened his classes on September 12. Mr. McAvay has been very successful in securing positions for a number of his



A Buffalo gentleman who was in Toronto last spring was so fascinated by the "sport of kings" as indulged in here, that he forthwith decided to be present at the Fall Race Meet. He was also highly gratified in purchasing from Lord Bros., corner of Scotts and Colborne, and has written them to select a tweed from their fine stock and make it up, ready to try on when he arrives.

It happened at one of the banquets to the members of the International Press Congress. Commissioner De Olivares of Argentina was ruefully regarding a beaver hat that had been given him with some resemblance to it. "Some one sat on it," he explained to his sympathizers.

"Cheer up!" said Sir Hugh Glazebrook, the Scotch editor. "Suppose you had had it on at the time!"

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Organist and Choirmaster St. Simon's Church, Musical Director of the Ontario Ladies' College, Whitby. Teacher of Piano and Organ of Toronto Conservatory of Music, Bishop Strachan School, and Branksome Hall, 21 Upper Road, Rosedale.

The Misses Bertha and Ella Rogers of London, England, delighted the congregation at Elm Street Methodist Church last Sunday with the solo, "Promises of Life," by Cowen. Mr. Macaulay has a rich bass voice of good compass and sings with expression. He will be heard frequently during the coming winter, no doubt, at our local concerts.

The Misses Bertha and Ella Rogers of Bathurst street, well known for their success respectively on the musical and elocutionary platform, leave at the end of this week for London, England, and will there study under eminent masters. Their purpose is to remain for at least a year.

Mr. Hamilton Macaulay, basso, of London, England, delighted the congregation at Elm Street Methodist Church last Sunday with the solo, "Promises of Life," by Cowen. Mr. Macaulay has a rich bass voice of good compass and sings with expression. He will be heard frequently during the coming winter, no doubt, at our local concerts.

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SOCIETY

The marriage of Miss Mollie Casey, eldest daughter of Mrs. George E. Casey, and Mr. Basil Carter of Moose Lake, Captain Carter of Quebec, was celebrated quietly at St. George's Church last Saturday. Rev. Canon Cayley officiating. Miss Casey was brought in and given away by her uncle, Mr. R. W. Biggar. The bride's gown was of ivory duchess satin with trimmings and berths of old rose point. She wore a tulip veil and orange blossoms. Her mother, Mrs. Mollie, gave jewels were a pearl necklace, the gift of Captain and Mrs. Carter, and a turquoise bracelet, the gift of the groom. Miss Casey was attended by six maids: Miss Biggar, Miss Norah Casey, Miss Lily Carter, Miss Christobel Robinson, Miss Jean Biggar, and Miss Jean Casey. Dr. Carter, father of the groom, and his best man. The ushers were Mr. O. M. Biggar of Edmonton, Dr. J. Lyons Biggar of Tillsonburg, Mr. Fred C. Biggar, Mr. H. S. Strathy and Mr. J. T. Somerville. After the ceremony the relatives of the bride and groom bade them bon voyage at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Biggar, Simcoe street, the trip being down the St. Lawrence. The death of Colonel McLaren of Hamilton, whose daughter was to have been maid of honor, was so much regretted that the wedding festivities were not what had been arranged. Miss Mollie Casey made her debut in Toronto during the occupancy of Government House by his Honor Sir Oliver Mowat, under the chaperonage of her aunt Miss Mowat.

Mr. and Mrs. Clinch are back from their summer on the St. Lawrence. Mr. and Mrs. Hollway returned from Kennebunk recently. Mr. Walter of Norwich, England, is the guest of Mr. C. Patterson. Mrs. and Miss Carverth are back from Go Home Bay. Miss Carverth has quite recovered from her serious illness.

Tidings from Mr. and Mrs. Cockburn are not cheering as to the restoration of the latter to health. They will return to Toronto as originally intended, this month, if Mrs. Cockburn is well enough.

The president and directors of the Ontario Jockey Club will entertain visitors and friends at luncheon to-day at

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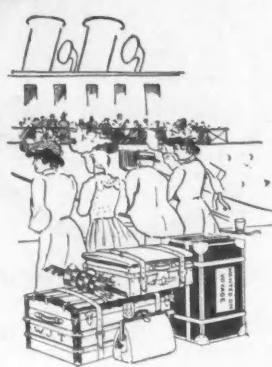
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3 P.M. every Saturday, Charlotte, Kingston, 1000 Islands, Brockville and Prescott, arriving in Toronto Monday, 6:45 a.m. Last excursion of season Saturday, Oct. 1, 1904.

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Milwaukee 9.35 Cleveland via Buffalo and C. & B. Steamers, \$6.35; via Lake Shore, \$2.15; via Nickel Plate, \$7.40; Cleveland via Detroit and D. & C. Steamers, \$9.35; via Lake Shore, \$1.10.
St. Paul or Minneapolis Chicago or North Bay, \$2.60; via N. N. Co., \$3.50.
All tickets valid returning until October 10.

World's Fair leaves Toronto each Friday on World's Fair Express at 8 a.m.
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Unitarian literature may be had free on application to Mrs. Thompson, 308 Jarvis street, Toronto.

A Credit to Canada.

AN all-too-prevalent idea throughout Canada is that which has as its basis the opinion that all good things, in the way of printed matter at least, come from across the border line. Of late years various Canadian concerns have made successful attempts to shatter this illusion, but few of these attempts have been quite so praiseworthy as that exemplified in a charmingly designed and beautifully executed booklet recently issued by the Toronto office of the National Trust Company, Limited. The illustrations—a few of which are shown on this page—are in this booklet so tastefully arranged



Head Office, Toronto.

and so splendidly produced as to give the reader that feeling of genuine pleasure which is associated with the beautiful in books, and which is but seldom aroused by the perusal of commercial publications.

Apart from its aesthetic value, this book—which may be had from the National Trust Company on request—is really a great assistance to all who are now, or ever may be, in need of the services of a trust company.

In a most concise and definite manner are set forth the principal features of this well known financial institution. Among other points it is interesting to note the great strength of the company as indicated by the fact of its having a paid-up capital of a million dollars and a reserve and undivided profits of three hundred and thirty-one thousand dollars; which combined sum forms the security which the company offers for the proper discharge of whatever duties are entrusted to its care.

Another indication of the strength and reliability of the National Trust is afforded by the list of directors, in which are found the names of some twenty of the most prominent men in the financial and commercial life of Canada.

The exceptionally fine equipment of the company, both as regards office appointments and vault accommodation, is impressed upon the reader by a glance through the pages of this artistic little book. It is also learned therein that these facilities are by no means confined to one establishment, but extend through the National Trust Company's offices at Toronto, Montreal, Winnipeg and Edmonton. Few institutions of the kind are in a position to offer their patrons anything like such efficient service as this Company.

The book under review effectively answers that oft-repeated though really out-of-date question, "What does a trust company do?" To put it very briefly, the scope of the National Trust Company may be said to include principally the following duties: Acting as administrator; executor and trustee under will; accepting trusts of every description; also taking deposits in trust, paying interest at 3½ per cent. per annum.

Appealing as it does to the business sense of the public, the trust company, as an institution, is becoming more and more widely favored, and its extension and increasing popularity is in no small measure due to the enterprise and modern methods displayed by the National Trust Company.

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prise and modern methods displayed by the National Trust Company.



Exterior of Winnipeg Office.

Social and Personal.

Mrs. Titus Robinson entertained at her pretty home, 124 Bedford road, Saturday afternoon, from 3 to 6 o'clock, the second d'oeuvre being the coming out of the second daughter of the house, Miss Jessie. The date was chosen as being the 25th anniversary of Mr. and Mrs. Robinson's wedding day. Miss Robinson, assisted by Misses Piper, Greenwood and Secord, did the honors of the tea-room, while the daintily decorated tea-crimson dahlias. Among the two hundred guests were noticed Mr. and Mrs. Dykes, Mr. and Mrs. Chambers, Mr. and Mrs. Secord, Rev. John Davenport, Dr. Withrow, Mrs. and Miss Hogaboom, Miss Elliott of Winnipeg, Miss Parsons and Dr. Hazard.

Mrs. H. Howard Shaver will receive the second and fourth Tuesdays in each month at 401 Huron street.

(Miss Mae Dickenson, 607 Sherbourne street, left on Saturday last for a trip up the Lakes.

Miss Maxo de la Roche has returned to the "Studio" in Indian road, after a month's sojourn at Point au Baril, Georgian Bay.

The Cygnus Club opened their season by holding the first dance at Sunnyside on Friday evening, September 9, which was a great success.

Miss Daisy Smallpeice of South Parkdale has returned home from a six weeks' visit to Boston.

Mr. and Mrs. C. J. McCuaig and two sons of Montreal, Mr. F. G. Telfer of Cobourg, Mr. J. W. Stagg of Orillia, Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Parker, Dr. Parker of New Orleans, Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Wilson of Fergus, Mr. and Mrs. Larke of Coborne, Mr. and Mrs. H. Wade, Mrs. F. Simpson of Toronto, Mrs. R. Z. Rogers of Grafton, Mrs. Probascio, Miss Probascio of Cincinnati, Mrs. and Mr. J. McLean, Mr. and Mrs. McLean of Three Rivers, General Whitside, Miss Whitside, Mrs. and Miss Darr, General and Mrs. De Hussey of Washington, D.C., Mr. and Mrs. C. D. Habilton of Richmond, V.A., and Mrs. and Miss Tanner of Waubashene, are among guests recently registered at the Welland, St. Catharines.

The engagement is announced of Miss Monette (Netsa) Nelson, niece of Mr. and Mrs. A. K. Drake of Charles street, Toronto, and Major Frank W. Fisher of the Victoria Rifles of Canada, Montreal. The wedding is fixed for an early date in November.

Miss N. A. Brown of Markham street has returned home from an extended trip abroad.

Miss Beatrice Hagarty is going abroad shortly to study.

On Wednesday evening the Seagram-Buchanan wedding bridesmaids and ushers had a merry theater party at Sheas'. Mr. and Mrs. Seagram had a party of friends there also.

Mrs. R. Percy Sherris and her mother, Mrs. Denroche, have returned to town after a few weeks' visit at Chedoke, Lake of Bays.

Mrs. Starr, nee Hardy, is with her mother, Mrs. Hardy, on a visit, and was a guest at her cousin, Miss Buchanan's wedding on Wednesday.

Miss May Curry and Miss Inez Curry have gone to London for a short visit.

Invitations are out to the marriage of Miss Lillian Clara Butcher, daughter of Mr. Nelson R. Butcher, and Mr. Eldridge Stanton, Jr. The ceremony takes place in the Cowan Avenue Presbyterian Church on Wednesday, September 21, at 3 o'clock.

Sir William and Lady Meredith, Mr. Jack Meredith and Miss Hellmuth have returned from the Atlantic coast.

Mr. and Mrs. Harold Richardson, who came to Toronto the other day, went on for ten days' shooting to Winnipeg.

Mrs. Pierson of 310 Lake Front, Center Island, has had the following list of guests staying with her during the summer months: Mr. Sidney H. Lee and family, Mr. Percy Eby and family, Mr. T. B. Clark and family, Mr. Fred Leach of the Bank of Toronto and family, Mr. John Irvin of the City Hall and family, Mrs. Rowley and family of Calgary, Mrs. Johnson and daughters of Collingwood and many others. Mrs. Pierson has now taken the house lately occupied by Mrs. J. D. King, of 428 Jarvis street, and will be prepared to receive guests for the winter months on or about the 1st of October.

Miss Annie J. Proctor of the Metropolitan School of Music returned to the city on Saturday, after spending a delightful vacation at Peaks Island, Maine, and New York. Miss Proctor resumes teaching this week.

The Cradle, Altar and the Tomb.

Births

Bowman—Sept. 14, Toronto. Mrs. S. L. Burnham—Sept. 14, Toronto. Mrs. J. G. Burnham, a son.

Despard—Sept. 12, Oshawa. Mrs. Walter Despard, a son.

Devereux—Sept. 14, Toronto. Mrs. A. D. Devereux, a daughter.

Dunbar—Sept. 13, Toronto. Mrs. F. E. Dunbar, a daughter.

Gibson—Sept. 9, Grimsby. Mrs. J. H. Gibson, a daughter.

McCrae—Sept. 9, Toronto. Mrs. Andrew J. McCrae, a son.

Owen—Sept. 14, Oshawa. Mrs. J. P. Purinton, a son.

Purinton—Sept. 13, Toronto. Mrs. L. L. Purinton, a daughter.

Young—Sept. 11, Toronto. Mrs. Ralph E. Young, a daughter.

Marriages

Pirie—Gibson—On Wednesday, Sept. 7th, 1904, by the Rev. W. A. Bradley, at the residence of F. Colquhoun, East Victoria, Ontario. F. Pirie, of East Victoria, C.A., to Jemima Douglas Gibson, youngest daughter of Mrs. James Gibson, Berlin, Ont.

Garner—Beynon—Sept. 14, Toronto. Edith Garner, Beynon, to Alexander Z. Garner.

Megill—Jennett—Sept. 13, Westboro. Margaret Jennett to W. H. I. Megill.

Nichol—Douglas—Sept. 14, Eorby. Margaret Mae Douglas to Willough J. Nichol.

Seagram—Buchanan—Sept. 14, Toronto. Gladys May Buchanan to Norman Seagram.

Deaths

Barron—Sept. 12, St. Michael's Hospital, John Barron, aged 30 years.

Boswell—Sept. 13, Toronto, James Bootner, aged 50 years.

Checkley—Sept. 12, Napanee. Rev. Francis Lambert Checkley, aged 73 years.

Cook—Sept. 13, Toronto. Melvin Russell Cook, aged 39 years.

Healy—Sept. 14, Toronto. Patrick Healy, aged 74 years.

Sutherland—Sept. 12, Lake Winnipeg Beach, Lorna Ross Sutherland, aged 9 years and 6 months.

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